■ BACK PAGE

Topless balm for frustrated motorists in Frankfurt

Frankfurt municipal authorities are the first in the Federal Republic to join the permissive society in a big way. They will lead the way with a *topless* advertisement, something no other local government in this country has yet risked!

The advert, depicting a semi-nude woman will be reproduced no less than one thousand five hundred times.

The advertising campaign, launched by Frankfurt's Press and Information Office, has required 15,000 Marks from city funds, for which citizens of Frankfurt will have the pleasure of seeing a scantily clad woman on advertisement hoardings.

The posters will be situated on all surround fences to sites for the new underground railway, in Einfallstrasse and several other strategic spots in the city. Each poster shows a beautiful girl, life-size and wearing nothing but a snappy pair of long black trousers with a wide belt.

Frankfurt municipal authorities aim with this campaign to appease citizens who are distressed at the number of detours and diversions on the city's roads necessitated by the underground building plans.

So, punning on the German expression for "topless", which is oben ohne, (literally, "with nothing up top") the advertising agency employed by the Frankfurt municipal authorities has come up with the slogan: *Oben ohne Umleitungen, keine U-Bahn-Baustellen, dafür morgen schneller unten mit der U-Bahn* (Without diversions up top we could not build the tube for faster travel down below).

Frankfurt's press secretary Joachim Peter asked leading officials if he could go ahead with this gag and they gave their approval. But Herr Peter did not show the city fathers the poster until it was completed and posted. "I didn't want to trouble their consciences!" he said.

His idea for the first such advert in this country came to him when he was in Vienna. A local government poster there depicted a naked girl, but she had her arms placed in strategic positions.

Graphic artist Christof Gassner and photographer Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther, two young members of the advertising profession in Frankfurt were assigned to create the poster.

Their model was attractive 19 year-old Petra Müller from Cologne, who had just finished training as a fashion model and was glad to have a chance to give herself some publicity in this way.

The photo session lasted several hours. Petra posed as beat music played, but only after several reels of film had landed in the waste bin was the history-making picture perfected. Cheeky, dynamic, full of youthful zest, a sight for sore eyes, but far-removed from porn.

Scarcely was the paste dry on the first poster before collectors phoned the town-hall and asked for a copy of the poster for their collection.

Needless to say one anonymous spoil-sport has already phoned the town-hall and complained about "decadence".

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 June 1970)



Topless Petra on the Frankfurt poster
(Photo: Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther)

Massage salon for do[gs] that need to be knead[ed]

Puppy-fat is a problem every d[og] owner understands and now there[is a] beauty salon for dogs to solve [the] problem.

The patient on the massage table gr[unts] contentedly. Masseur Eckehard Stief[elha]gen, 26, strokes his client on the [...] and begins to knead the rolls of fa[t on] alsatian Hasso's back. After ten mi[nutes] work-out Hasso leaps from the tabl[e and] wags his tail contentedly.

Bad Vilbel, (population 20,000), [is the] scene of the Federal Republic's first [mas]sage salon for dogs, founded by e[nter]prising animal dealer Karlheinz Nehr[...]

The idea was born when Karlheinz Ne[hr] himself had massage treatment [after] an accident.

His thoughts turned to the number [of] dogs that are lamed and have to be p[ut to] sleep after an accident. He had heard [that] at the Veterinary Clinic at the Univer[sity] of Giessen a doctor had had a [...] success massaging injured animals.

He signed up Herr Stiefelhagen, [who] had a recognised diploma for ma[ssage] but, needless to say, for massagi[ng hu]mans!

Naturally the salon helps not only [lamed] dogs, but also those that have [...] inches that need to be kneaded! Pup[py-fat] ty fat is not confined to well-to-do [hu]mans.

Masseur Eckehard Stiefelhagen, [who] has already helped several dogs, rich [...] and poor in muscle, back to an activ[e life] says of his newfound and somewhat [ex]traordinary profession: "Massage get[s rid] of canine spare-tyres, it livens up sag[ging] muscles and helps the dogs' circulati[on.] After massage dogs stay fit."

(Münchner Merkur, 3 June [1970])

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation – which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

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For Subscriptions: German Language Publications, Inc. 75, Varick Street New Tork, N.Y. 10013 Tel. 212/966-0175

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U.K.-Advertisement-Office: Room 300 C – Bracken House 10 Cannon Street London, E.C. 4 Tel. 01-2363716
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For Subscriptions: Seymour Press Brixton Road 334 London, S.W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 9 July 1970
Ninth Year - No. 430 - By air

C 20725 C

British show determination to enter Europe

Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, applying for membership of the Common Market, are meeting for what could be called the first time in Luxemburg.

The six member countries of the European Economic Community will exchange statements of intention with the nations seeking entry. A gala reception has also been arranged.

But no amount of ceremony will shorten the way that leads via the discussions beginning at the first conference in Brussels on 21 July. Membership is still far off.

Great Britain takes up a special position among the applicants for two reasons. This is not the first time that Britain has been cast in this role. It already has the bitter experience of one failed attempt. Trying again in spite of this previous set-back shows a high degree of patience and resolution.

Secondly it cannot have been easy for Britain to stake the leading position it has attained in the European Free Trade Association on a matter whose outcome is still uncertain.

The perseverence with which Britain is repeating step by step its first application in Brussels is all the more surprising when it is considered that this is still pure government policy that could never go down well with the public.

None of the large parties thought it advisable to make Europe an issue in the recent election. Harold Wilson knew as well as Edward Heath that this would not have won any votes.

Professing to be a European has remained fashionable and a distinguishing feature of exclusive circles. The majority of the population are not moved by reminders of a continent that is not only geographically remote.

British governments seem to have made a special effort to inform the public plainly and objectively of all the conditions and consequences of entry so that they cannot be accused of deceit after the event.

Because of this they do not seem to have made an adequate effort to sell their European policy. At any rate the White Paper published by the Wilson government seemed to convince only opponents who had warned against too close a connection with the Common Market to the detriment of the Commonwealth market.

One of the White Paper's main results was to emphasise the deterent effect of the scarcely comprehensible monstrosity, as even our expert, Hermann Höcherl, described the EEC's system of agricultural finance at a meeting in Cambridge.

For Britain's housewives the question of agriculture is reduced to the fear of considerably higher prices for the most important foodstuffs and this is what they fear most.

Edward Heath, the new Prime Minister, can justly be regarded as a veteran of European policy. He headed the last talks in Brussels with great skill, as everyone confirmed at the time. He also had to suffer de Gaulle's rebuff when the French President ruled out British entry with the explanation that Britain was not mature enough.

It is not known what has caused Harold Wilson's' conversion to British entry, a policy he previously rejected and fought with passion.

On the other hand. Heath has always supported entry unwaveringly. The fact that he was chosen Anthony Barber to undertake the tricky task that he himself tried to accomplish under Harold Macmillan plainly shows how much he is concerned with achieving the desired result. He now stands at the head of a Cabinet of Europeans.

Barber is not only a man in whom Heath has great confidence and moreover a good European, but he is also a man who could have claimed one of the traditional Cabinet posts after his triumph as head of the Tory election campaign.

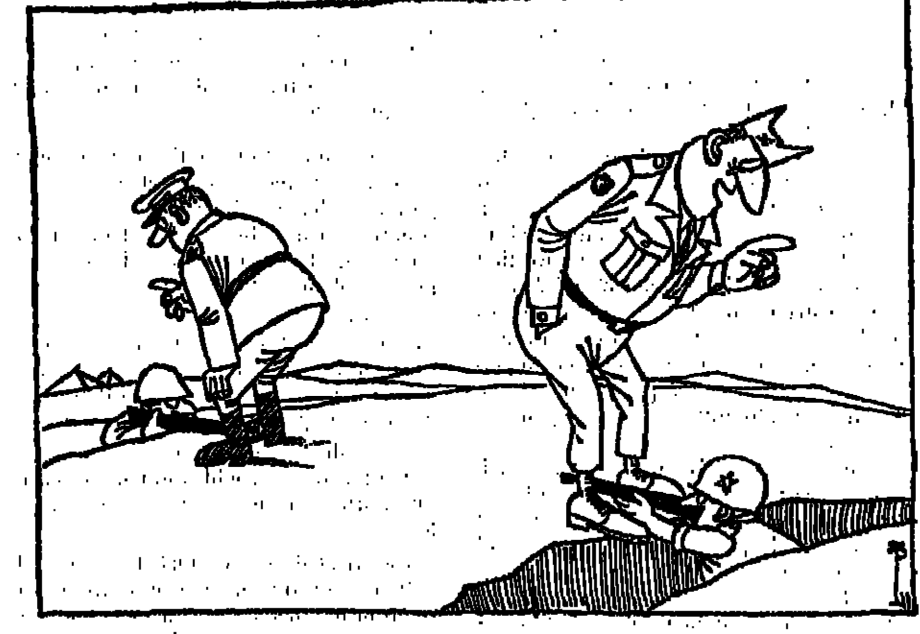
There is therefore a lot to show that the British are serious about entry. This has indeed often been claimed and Wilson doubtlessly knew what he was talking about when he hoped to mobilise the Market and the capital reserves of 200 million Europeans in order to maintain Britain's technological performance in the sharper competition with America and the Soviet Union.

Nobody can say at present what his position regarding Europe will be now that he is leader of the Opposition. It could happen that the government will face passive resistance. This will be increased by the twenty or so votes of Conservative Common Market opponents supporting Enoch Powell.

But Heath and his friends have one basic conviction that Wilson might not have felt. They believe that Britain must be there when Europe is being unified. And they want to be in a leading position as soon as possible with and alongside France.

Of course this is only government policy at the moment. Nobody can say whether and to what extent the people of Britain will go along with their leaders.

Hermann Proebst
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 June 1970)



Boys who behave get little tanks and planes
(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

American Middle East peace proposals



Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and President Nasser of Egypt have already intimated that they are not interested in the limited truce proposed as part of the American peace moves in the Middle East.

But that is not necessarily their final answer, especially as the American proposals are obviously geared to the Soviet Union with the result that the two major powers can exert enough pressure to make their friends adopt a more reasonable attitude.

Of course they will have to show them that there is no foundation to the fears they have voiced concerning a truce.

American Foreign Minister William Rogers' plan seems to contain many realistic elements that give the United Nations' special envoy, Gunnar Jarring, a chance to re-start his endeavours towards mediation.

Large sections of the American plan reflect the ideas put forward by moderate Israeli circles directly after the Six Days' War.

But there is no prospect of it being accepted in Jerusalem as long as the State as such is not recognised and guaranteed within frontiers to be negotiated and as long as shipping routes are blocked.

Nasser is gradually growing uneasy about the Arab guerillas. This could mean that he will not in future reject a peaceful solution as vehemently as he has done in the past.

(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the 'signal from Rome'

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the Atlantic Alliance's "Signal from Rome" will have satisfied and, in one respect, surprised the Nato allies.

The Nato countries had expect the Eastern European bloc to accept in principle the invitation of the Atlantic Council to attend talks on a reciprocal balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

But there was uncertainty about the connection between the earlier offer made in Budapest in 1969 by the Warsaw Pact to hold a European security conference and talks between the two groups to reduce troop strength.

Leaders throughout Western Europe have been puzzled by present Russian interest in the European conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact.

This puzzlement is increased now that preliminary talks on an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic were so far advanced that the main Russian interest – recognition of the territorial and political status quo in Europe by the Federal Republic – could have been pursued without a European conference.

During his recent visit to Paris, Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu did not conceal his doubts as to whether the Russians still really wanted a conference.

He himself pressed his French hosts to give their attention towards a speedy start

Continued on page 2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow draft treaty gives rise to misgivings



DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Unless an earthquake ravages the political landscape at the last moment the first Russo-German treaty of political import since the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentropp pact will shortly be signed.

The grave domestic dispute that has arisen in this country over the agreement in question gives rise to the impression that it may represent a watershed in Russo-German relations similar to that which preceded the Second World War.

The fourteen meetings in the course of which State Secretary Egon Bahr, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko worked out the main provisions of the accord are already assuming legendary proportions.

Even though the Western powers officially support the declared aims of the Federal government in Bonn a subdued murmur of Rapallo can be heard in all their countries.

In this country even misgivings that Bahr may have inaugurated a *renversement des alliances*, a foreign policy volte-face, are voiced here and there.

The text of the agreements Bahr reached, details of which will probably need altering before the treaty is finally signed, leaves little ground for such suspicions.

The four clauses consist mainly of clichés. Mutual renunciation of the threat and use of force, which represents the nucleus of the treaty, is of little real significance.

As long as roughly 200,000 American troops equipped with about 5,000 tactical nuclear weapons are stationed on German soil the Soviet Union will doubtless feel more pressing needs than to launch a military attack on this country.

And the idea of a Bundeswehr attack on the all-powerful Soviet Union is so far from the minds of politicians of all political views in this country that a formal renunciation of the use of force against Moscow is hardly necessary to eliminate the possibility of any such move.

The peaceful intentions of the German people and its politicians has now reached the point at which they represent a sounder guarantee of peaceful German policies than the fact that the Bundeswehr is entirely subject to Nato supreme command.

Most other components of the proposed treaty sound more like a political catechism than parts of a serious and specific treaty too.

In mutual relations and on issues of guaranteeing European and international security, for instance, both countries undertake to be guided by the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Both already are; the Soviet Union by virtue of its membership of the UN, this country by an article of the 1954 treaties between Bonn and the Allies.

The only difference is that the Federal Republic will now have pledged itself to abide by th UN Charter not only to its own allies but also to the Soviet Union.

The same is true of the express additional clause, to the effect that both countries, in accordance with Article 2 of the UN Charter, propose to settle disputes "solely by peaceful means."

Were the treaty only to contain these points, all of which can be included under the heading "renunciation of the use of force," the domestic disputes that have arisen over the Federal government's intention to negotiate the treaty would be incomprehensible.

Quite the reverse – the Opposition ought to be delighted that Bahr has succeeded in reaching agreement with Foreign Minister Gromyko on a draft satisfactory to both sides. Even the last Federal government, that of Chancellor Kiesinger, had felt this possibility to be out of the question.

[illegible] mutual renunciation of the use of force with Moscow the old Federal government proposed that the Soviet Union and this country each submit a declaration of intent, the two versions of which would presumably not exactly tally.

In contrast the present draft, which involves similar undertakings for both sides and so eliminates even a formal discrimination of the Federal government, is unquestionably to be preferred.

Were the treaty to be signed in its present form it would, formally at least, put both countries on exactly the same level.

The heated debate that has erupted between government and opposition can be atributed first and foremost to the fact that this country is intended to forgo not only the use of force but also one or two other things as well.

The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) are right in saying that Egon Bahr has adopted a number of Soviet demands and formulas.

The Soviet government has indeed succeeded in having the agreement not limited to renunciation of the use of force as first proposed by the Federal government (and Foreign Minister Schröder of the CDU) in March 1966 in the so-called Peace Note.

Moscow's insistence that abstract renunciation of the use of force be given specific content has found specific expression in Article 3 of the draft, in which both signatories undertake: –

– "unconditionally to respect the territorial integrity of all countries in Europe within their present frontier"

– and to consider the frontiers of all states, including the Oder-Neisse line and the frontier between the two German states "invoilable."

At this point critics who consider the term inviolable to be a political declaration of intent rather than a mere technicality of the treaty raise objections.

This undertaking, they maintain, does not involve any special concession by the Soviet Union [illegible] succession annexed parts of Finland, Poland, the Baltic states, Rumania and Czechoslovakia by more or less violent means and since 1944 and 1945 has provided itself with a buffer of tributary states.

No matter how broadly the term "aggregation of Russian soil" is interpreted the Soviet Union has regained all territory that can possibly be considered its due.

The Bonn Federal government, on the other hand, will by declaring that it considers existing frontiers "now and in future" to be inviolable, to all intents and purposes once and for all have renounced all claims to German territories east of the Oder and Neisse.

It will thus have come to terms with what is admittedly an unalterable fact – that these territories have now become parts of Poland and the Soviet Union.

It also casts a shadow on the idea of overcoming the division of Germany. Some people maintain that this aim will finally disappear in the gloom. Others feel that in the semi-darkness it will prove easier to render the frontier between the two German states less harsh and abrupt.

Wolfgang Wagner

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 June 1970)

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer

Continued from page 1.

to a conference. The Rumains particularly wanted this in order to have as large as possible room for manoeuvre in international relations and lasting contacts with Western Europe.

Paris has confirmed with interest that Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko urged the French ambassador in Moscow on 26 June to ask France to support the proposal of a conference and take appropriate action towards this.

In the course of a year Soviet diplomacy has changed its mind many times as to how it regards a European conference [illegible]

This raises the question of what the Soviet Union wants from this conference and an agenda concerned with military security and troop reductions.

The Soviet Union and its partners in East Berlin are certainly concerned with making progress in the question of diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

The Nato council meeting in Rome showed Moscow that the Western allies expect more than diplomatic recognition of the GDR to result from a European conference, and also more than a political recognition of the Warsaw Pact, as a bloc of socialist States, and an instrument of European security. They also expected more than the confirmation of the territorial status quo in Europe in the form of an all-European agreement renouncing the use of force.

Moscow must have decided to offer troop reductions as a subject for discussion though without committing themselves in a matter that seems of such urgent importance to countries belonging to the Atlantic.

The counter-suggestion by the Warsaw Pact concerning troop reductions is limited by provisos. It only says that the European conference on security and cooperation that the fifteen Western allies said they were prepared for in principle during the Rome meeting can also deal with the reduction of "foreign" troops in Europe.

The Atlantic Council had gone further [illegible] of foreign and domestic troops together with their weapon systems.

People will not be far wrong in assuming that the Soviet Union is more concerned at present with a large conference attended by all European States than with troop reductions.

The second functions of the conference, cooperation between all European States, must not be overlooked.

The Soviet government and her firm allies within the communist Bloc have at present an important interest in delaying and disturbing an increase, expansion and strengthening of Western European cooperation.

The Budapest offer must be treating this aim with priority now that talks have opened concerning British entry into the Common Market.

Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 29 June 1970)

Dubcek's dismissal and Husak's shaky position

In accordance with the notorious tactic the point has now been re[ached] in the Dubcek case, at which the [...] the sausage is so stubby that there [is no] more to slice.

Following Alexander Dubcek's [dismis]sal as Czech ambassador in Ankara [he is to] be expelled from the Czech Com[munist] Party.

He will then descend from his [...] position as a radiant symbol [of a] communist attempt at change k[nown] beyond the frontiers of his own [country] and at best return to a small town [in his] native Slovakia to help in constr[ucting] socialism by manual labour in a nationalised concern or other.

Sad to say, not even this is [...] There is still a strong possibility [that he] may be brought to trial – a show trial.

The new leadership has promised [that] there are to be no political trials [in] Czechoslovakia but an "unpolitical" [trial] will serve equally well and as the power [...] is not entirely dependent on intern[al ...] Prague it is no easy job to estim[ate the] prospects of a trial being held.

This is all that can be said [at the] moment about the irreversible [...] Alexander Dubcek. It is small comf[ort] to note that the weather-vane op[portu]nism of an Oldrich Cernik, one-tim[e re]form Premier under Dubcek, later [oppo]sition aide under Husak, has proved [of] more use to the individual con[cerned] than has Dubcek's strength of cha[racter].

To a not inconsiderable extent, ho[wev]er, the Dubcek case is also a Husak [case]. It is a known fact that the new [party] leader only with the greatest effort [suc]ceeded in outmanoeuvring his ortho[dox] opponents into having Dubcek na[med] ambassador and so removed him fro[m the] domestic policy line of fire.

As is now seen, this decision wa[s one] on feet of clay. Hardly had Dubcek [hand]ed in his credentials at Ankara but [he was] recalled under circumstances not [consis]tent with the rules of protocol.

This hardly speaks for farsighted[ness on] Gustav Husak's part unless, of cour[se, it is] attributed to the weakness of the [party] leader's position.

Husak has certainly emerged th[e loser] of the debate among the Prague [leader]ship as to Dubcek's dismissal, [which was] conducted with every bit as much [vehe]mence as that on his nomination [in the] first place.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 June 1970)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz

EDITOR: [illegible] Anthony

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23, Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 22, Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733

Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by: Kruger-u Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese

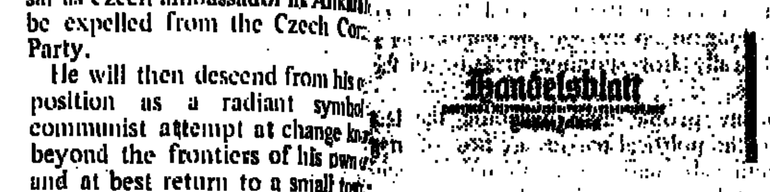
Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

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HOME AFFAIRS

Walter Scheel confirmed as FDP leader



Handelsblatt

The Free Democrats' party congress should actually have been held in May but they changed their minds after the clash with Erich Mende at the usual Epiphany conference in Stuttgart.

The Free Democrats saw that the make-shift compromises reached at that meeting would not stand up to much strain and did not want to take any risks so soon before the elections to the Provincial Assemblies in the Saar, Lower Saxony and, most of all, North Rhine-Westphalia.

Secretly they had hoped for a relatively good election result that would support their new course and take the wind out of the sails of Erich Mende and his followers.

The state elections are now over and the situation is even worse. Party congresses after election defeats are unpleasant for any party, especially for a party like the FDP that is fighting for its life.

In the search for scapegoats Mende picked upon the left-wing of the FDP while the left-wing picked on Mende. The two sides would still have confronted each other if the congress had been held before the elections. Positions had to be clarified – the sooner, the better.

But now the national liberal group and the radical liberals have enough ammunition to make an objective discussion extremely difficult, even if it does not rule it out from the very onset.

Not everything that Erich Mende has to say and said at the party congress can be dismissed. A lot seems to be worthy of attention and it could well be that some of his fears are shared by party colleagues who do not see a national liberal restoration as a solution for the FDP.

But the way in which Mende attacks the party in public must rouse the opposition of even this group of delegates.

His completely superfluous and tasteless act of shrouding himself in the martyr's cloak of Alexander Dubcek may have alienated almost everybody. At any rate during the course of the party congress it was plain that middle-of-the-road liberals lined up with the left-wing to oppose their former leader.

Shades of opinion are practically impossible in an atmosphere [illegible] people no longer listen to the other side but only react to words of provocation, either dismissing them immediately or using them to prove their own theories.

When the battle-cry "Back to the Nuremberg programme" resounded from one side, the other side shouted back that they still believed in it.

When this side in its turn put forward a motion disapproving Mende's activities, the others demanded that the behaviour of Young Democrat leader Heiner Bremer should be condemned.

In this way the course of the party congress took a turn that could not be rectified.

Basically Mende prevented a sober and objective discussion of the latest election results and the conclusions that must be made from them – the very thing he aimed to want.

And the party really needed this. The question is being asked more and more whether political liberalism in the Federal Republic can still survive as a regulator between the two large popular parties.

But the discussion almost became entangled in the irreconcilable differences between left and right. This meant that every new argument was first of all examined to see whether it was compatible [illegible]

The very mention of "election" in "election programme" shows that this document was intented for a certain situation and not for eternity. Of course even a liberal party must stake out a position that is binding as long as the majority approves.

But even programmes must be developed further – and where else but in internal party discussions?

As far as Erich Mende is concerned, his showing has caused his isolation within the party. Both he and his supporter Siegfried Zoglmann are no longer represented in the new Federal executive. The 64 votes against Walter Scheel's re-election as party leader show pretty accurately the real strength or weakness of the national liberal opposition.

Even Hans Dietrich Genscher, a man that many of the right-wing liberals would like to see as successor to Scheel, had 66 votes against him in the election of the deputy leader. The more he was pushed into the foreground by the conservatives, the more he lost the support of the progressives.

Scheel on the other hand was, surprisingly, able to establish his position at the congress. Even the Young Democrats, the party's youth organisation, did not want to embarrass him in his capacity as Foreign Minister and withdrew their motions for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse frontier.

They were well advised tactically to make this move as these motions could only have led to the centre joining the right wing.

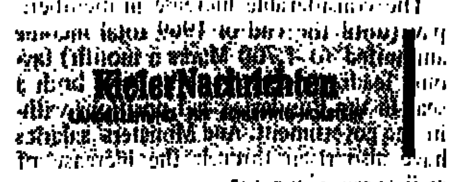
Is the world of the Free Democrats now fully in order again?

That can be doubted. Zoglmann was quite right when he called across to Walter Scheel: "Nothing has been decided, you are going into the next round with all your mortgages."

Nobody can rule out the possibility that the party might break under the weight of these mortgages. Those who do not like to live with illusions would do well to resign themselves gradually to this thought.

Heinz Immendorf

17 June to remain a public holiday



Kieler Nachrichten

People here will not have to do without a certain workfree Thursday in June 1971 now that the decision has been made, without any fuss, that 17 June is to remain a public holiday.

Its present nature is being changed however and it is becoming a memorial day with a European character.

The tragedy of the fruitless popular rising in 1953 is to merge in the don[...] [illegible] ciliatory prospect of a future united Europe.

The name "Day of German Unity" will make way for a more appropriate designation.

Nobody likes to mention the real reasons behind this. The trade unions successfully objected to workers losing a free day. 17 June has become a public possession. Violating it is impossible even if the political considerations are logical.

Bonn is not very happy about this solution and the Bundestag will work on the day, just as they did this year.

In ten years time nobody will remember how the public holiday we are left with came to be adopted.

H.G. Schulz

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 June 1970)



Steering a tricky course

(Cartoon: Hartung/DIE WELT)

FDP right-wingers excluded from party executive

The Free Democrats' Party Congress has not led to a crisis for the governing socialist-liberal coalition. Gloomy forecasts writing off this chapter of our history were either part of the propaganda produced by this government's opponents or a result of faulty political analysis.

Even those people who were only able to judge the power situation to a certain extent could see that the noisy National Liberal Action group formed only a small minority within the Free Democrat Party (FDP).

Its methods even alienated the sympathy of middle-class delegates who did not completely disagree with its criticism of the party leadership.

Results of the various elections and divisions showed that sixty to seventy of the 400 delegates form the hard core of the FDP right-wing.

The party congress was controlled by a coalition of the broad centre, comprising some 200 delegates, and more than 100 Young Democrats who made this alliance possible by renoucing exaggerated action.

The results of the party congress have led to a consolidation of the Federal government's position after the unpleasant weeks before the state elections.

The party leadership can rely on a clear three-quarters majority of the party congress in support of its coalition policy.

This majority has also shown that delegates do not wish to see their representatives in the Cabinet as hands on the brake but as a driving force.

The unpleasant Mende debate has also shown that the party is no longer prepared to be blackmailed by a few people who disapprove of the present course and use their seat to try to influence this.

Dietrich Bahner, Erich Mende and Siegfried Zoglmann are no longer represented on the future party executive that is more [illegible] predecessors and will make unified policies more likely.

In the figure of Professor Maihofer the party has a prominent spokesman of the progressives on its executive. With Minister Josef Ertl there too, the conservative forces loyal to the party are also integrated.

This clear result of the party congress does not of course mean that the FDP is heading towards a period when it will be barely distinguishable from left-wing parties.

On the contrary, it must continue to operate on the brink of the abyss. In its hour of need however it has created the necessary conditions for the fight for its last chance. Under the new leadership the party must leave [illegible] far behind it and concentrate all its forces on the elections in the Federal state of Hesse.

The reform course can now clearly be followed. Its advocates must undertake to prove in the new power situation that action is rewarded by the voters.

The recent poor form of the government is not only due to the weakness of the FDP. The SPD has not presented an image likely to attract voters to the polls. Both the Chancellor and the government have allowed themselves to be pushed on to the defensive which is simply incomprehensible.

The government must start to act again. It must defend its good positions offensively and convingly. Too much consideration for peripheral groups will lead eventually to a complete loss of attractiveness.

The Chancellor must assert the authority that he embodied in the first few months of office. But authority, even in a democracy, relies on a clear will to lead.

Some Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists can make a more accurate differentiation between a propaganda offensive and a real judgement of the situation than the government's strategists.

The present government has a wafer-thin but clear majority in the Bundestag. One or two votes lost do not matter.

Its position in the Bundesrat has improved rather than worsened with the results of the three state elections.

The budget has been approved. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have not yet found an alternative candidate for Chancellor. And they don't really want turncoats from other parties.

This is the time for the government to develop its self-confidence once again.

Karl-Hermann Flach

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 June 1970)

■ POLITICS

Theatrical rhetoric dominated first year of current Bundestag

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Carlo Schmid, the Bundestag President, wished members a good holliday and set Wednesday 16 September ("the exact time will be announced later") for the next session of the Bundestag, before allowing members to leave shortly after eleven o'clock on 19 June for the summer recess.

None of them should bank on the first session being as late as 16 September however. The chances of special sessions are greater this summer than during any previous recess.

In spite of this, it is time to draw up a balance of the present Bundestag's first year. Statistics on debates, divisions and laws passed are less important then Bundestag internal development since the parliamentary year started last October.

Since Willy Brandt was elected Chancellor last year Opposition parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel has reached the point where he is ready to challenge the Chancellor for office.

There is the uncertainty about future majorities even though the governing Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) won all the important divisions in spite of their narrow numerical superiority.

One of the most striking points is that the political climate has deteriorated and the atmosphere has become poisoned, together with the state of personal relationships, as can be seen in public confrontations.

The style of recent debates indicates the [illegible] clash could be jettisoned.

A large section of members also see this. In private, there are Opposition members who disociate themselves from the rhetorical extravagance of Franz Josef Strauss, Kurt Georg Kiesinger or Rainer Barzel. In the same way not all Social Democrats approve of Herbert Wehner's outbursts.

It is only in the Bundestag that nobody admits to this, obviously for fear of damaging the pseudo-solidarity of the party and being called to account for this.

This sort of discipline helps politics to become more and more show business, a performance where the stars try to deflate each other without paying the slightest attention to the producer, playwright or the rest of the cast. They are not particularly choosy about what acting methods they use and will even sink to the most primitive tricks.

In the case of the Opposition the internal search for a new candidate for Chancellor leads to an exaggeration of this show business character.

This is precisely true for Kiesinger's latest appearances. The Provincial Assembly elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar seem to have led him to the conclusion that [illegible] cellor again.

This may well influence his original plan of giving up the party leadership this November, or at the latest next year. But this cannot be said for certain at this stage.

The undisputed leader of the Opposition in the Bundestag is however Rainer Barzel. He seems to be quite certain that he will be picked as the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) candidate for the post of Chancellor for this very reason.

Others are not so sure of this and they have doubts as to whether he would be elected Chancellor with the help of a few dissident Free Democrats after a vote of no confidence.

There will be no answer to this until the autumn or, perhaps, next spring. As this is the case, there is little chance on this side of a renunciation of theatrical gestures and a return to the style of the early weeks and months of this legislative period.

During these first days the CDU and CSU were understandably shocked at not being in government but decided the best way to regain power was not by slandering their political opponents but through a process of self-liberation.

This process was halted a long time ago. And Social and Free Democrats are no longer so certain that they will be able to maintain their alliance for the four years agreed.

Up to now they have been able to avoid really critical points in their cooperation or have sometimes bridged them with compromises reached against their better judgement.

This led to paralysis in many areas and this influenced the recent Provincial Assemly elections. The FDP was spectacularly affected. And the SPD's feeling of having a greater majority among the population than in the Bundestag was severely damaged.

[illegible] who had not realised this before must notice it now in the mixture of self-criticism and the search for culprits.

After the first days of shock there was a noticeable desire to catch up on what had been neglected in recent months. This may help for a certain period.

But the logics of the inner clashes within the FDP and certain bones of contention within the SPD will soon set limits to this new start.

In situations of this type, it is hard to find majorities for a particular policy. Majorities against a particular policy are much easier to form. This does not mean that government policy changes, only that nothing happens.

This danger is not peculiar to the new coalition. Earlier governments were also subject to it. Even the absolute majority of the CDU/CSU in the third Bundestag was strictly not suitable for energetic action. It too exhausted itself in a sort of delaying policy.

Ignoring political style and climate, this Bundestag did do some work during the first year of its formation. But apart from a few exceptions it must be said that not much has yet been done of what was announced in plans and statements of intent.

Of course most plans need more time than there has been so far in this Bundestag. But in view of the present overall situation, time will have to show whether the fothcoming three years of the government's term of office will be better used than the past nine months.

Hans Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 June 1970)

Greater interest in televised debates

There is a relatively large public interest for televised Bundestag sessions, according to the Institute of Applied Sociology of the Bad Godesberg area of Bonn.

In a survey published recently, the Institute states that some 65 per cent of the population followed Bundestag debates shown on television.

A third of the population is not interested in this type of politics at close quarters.

The results of the survey clearly show that interst in political events increase with growing education.

(DIE WELT, 21 June 1970)

Pay rise for MPs plus more allowances

Few members of the public will have observed that the Bundestag's budgetary decisions have led to a series of financial improvements in the position of politicians at Bonn.

The basic expenses for a member's allowed office has been doubled from 600 to 1,200 Marks a month, back-dated to 1 January.

Travelling expenses were previously dependent on the distance the member lived from Bonn. They have now been fixed at a basic 900 Marks. This sum can also be claimed by those members who have their home and consituency near Bonn.

Members have also had their basic allowance increased and back-dated to 1 January as a result of the increase in civil servants' salaries.

Members' allowances are linked to a minister's salary. Ministers receive three times as much as a member and one and one third times as much as a State Secretary (now 6,231 Marks 60).

Members' incomes are now made up of the basic allowance ("indemnification of expenses") of 2,770 Marks, plus 1,200 Marks office allowance, 1,000 Marks subsistence and 900 Marks travelling costs.

This makes a monthly income of 5,870 Marks, tax free, though 690 Marks are deducted for an old-age pensions scheme.

Members are also bound to pay a tax to their Bundestag party (this amounts to a monthly sum of 350 Marks for Social Democrats) and they are occasionally called upon by their local party organisation to make a further contribution.

On the other hand, it must be remembered when calculating office expenditure that there should be little cost on person- [illegible] month at his disposal for the employment of auxiliary staff. This means that he only needs to supply office materials. The fittings for his room are provided free.

The considerable increase in members' pay (until the end of 1969 total income amounted to 4,700 Marks a month) favours leading politicians who have both a seat in the Bundestag and positions within the government. And Ministers' salaries have also risen through the increase of civil servants' income.

The official income of a Minister now amounts to 8,300 Marks a month. On top if this come living expenses of 300 Marks and an indemnification for service costs of 600 Marks.

One question that received varying answers in the past is what parts of a member's salary a minister receives when he is also a Bundestag member (in the present government all except Education and Science Minister Hans Leussink).

Ministers do not receive subsis[tence] ... can claim travelling expenses only ... they do not use official cars on jou[rneys] to their constituencies.

Supposing that a minister does not ... this, he receives on top of his minist[erial] salary 4,800 Marks of his salary ... member of the Bundestag. At first ... it does not seem very fair that Mi[nisters] also receive office expenses as they [al]ready have one office, their ministry.

The "indemnification" of the pa[rlia]mentary State Secretaries is now ... Marks, three-quarters of a Minister's ... ry.

But in contrast to Ministers, State [Se]cretaries receive their full pay as mem[bers] of the Bundestag, though travelling [ex]penses are paid only when they do ... use the official car they are entitled ... journeys to their constituencies.

When parliamentary State Secre[taries] sign a statement that they will not use ... official car for journeys to their ... stituencies, they earn over 12,000 Ma[rks] of which the member's part is tax-free.

This is a considerable amount ... Minister's aide especially as they can ... another profession at the same time.

Incidentally this is more than ... 11,500 Marks received by the Fede[ral] President whose salary is linked with ... of the Chancellor and rises with ... servants' salaries.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei[tung] für Deutschland, 20 June 19[70])

Summer recess giv[es] Bundestag membe[rs] pause for thought

If the emotional and sharp exchan[ges between] the governing coalition and the O[ppo]sition over the 1970 Federal Bud[get are] anything to go by, we are headin[g for a] politically hot summer in spite [of the] recess.

Many people may welcome th[e fact] that the political parties are now ... genuine alternatives even though the ... tional language used by both sides ... occasionally dim the desired clarity.

Indeed the much vaunted similarit[y] ... ed so much that at the moment th... no longer be seen with the naked eye.

But in spite of all the understan[dable] need for the polarisation of the ... and their votes, politicians should ... er that the rough, almost rude ...

Hannoversche Allgemeine
ZEITUNG

recent weeks will not be approved ... majority of the population.

Further skirmishes in home and fo[reign] policy could damage many citizens' ... fidence in the parliamentary system.

We are not yet well enough ver[sed in] democracy and parliamentary cond... afford the clashes normal in longsta[nding] democracies.

To this extent, both sides are pl[aying] with a fire that could soon rise from ... smoke of discontent in the whole pa[rlia]mentary system.

Bundestag members should us[e the] summer recess to examine calst... differences that exist and must exis[t].

Both sides have been able to stir ... their self-confidence adequately. ... Union parties in the latest Provinci[al As]sembly elections and the governing ... tion in the success of the vote fo[r the] Chancellor's Budget.

This resulted in a larger majority ... Willy Brandt had been able to dra[w] for his election to Chancellor last ye[ar].

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 June ...)

■ SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Equality for mothers in tomorrow's society

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

We women have manned the barricades long enough to make a home for ourselves there. The position of the woman in our society has been shown by several thorough examinations to be a relevant worldwide problem that needs urgent solution.

But there is still something missing – concrete proposals for emancipation.

Kindergartens? Nine to four school days? Those who believe that this is the correct way to gain equality for women are demanding nothing other than a reorganisation of our society to the detriment of our children.

Children would then be told make themselves scarce and the responsibility for them delegated to institutions. This means that women will be helped to their right of freely developing their personality at the cost of limiting a child's right to develop freely its own.

There may indeed be children whose development would not be affected by being away from the parental home all day – but these are exceptions. The key to equality is not to be found among children.

When seeking a solution that does not impugn a child's absolutely inalienable right to individual and loving care from its parents, we should start from a fixed point that cannot be questioned from any side – Basic Law.

Here it stands plainly and clearly – men and women are equally entitled.

But when and where are women equal with men? The answer is soon found. Men and women are equal in our present society only when they have no children.

For, apart from different pay for male and female employees that can be balanced relatively simply with a certain amount of good will and apart from the looking-down-the-nose attitude towards the single woman, which is after all only a consequence of the central problem, we have to admit that childless women today have far-reaching opportunities of establishing their equality.

They can use their right of free choice and practice of progression as well as their right to free development of their personality. That means that they can enjoy further education, they can travel, be politically active and create for themselves an environment that is acceptable and appropiate to them.

But mothers do not have that's ... or only to a limited extent. Unless of course they are prepared to violate Basic Law. Article two of this Basic Law reads: "Everybody has the right to free development of their personality, inasfar as he does not impugn the rights of others..."

But if a mother wants to develop her personality, she automatically impugns the rights of her child. This, in my opinion, is the heart of the problem.

Those seeking equality for women must proceed from the point that this right is dependent on society's attitude to the child.

We must seek a social form that gives men and women equal responsibility for themselves, their partner and children. Mothers will not be as equally entitled as fathers until they have the same rights and duties towards their common children.

At present duties are cleanly split. Fathers are responsible for the financial provision while mothers have to take care of the child.

That means that a man can carry out his duty as a father and continue to practise his chosen profession and still has the chance to develop his personality freely.

[illegible] equally unsatisfactory courses. She can give up her job so that her child is not neglected. Or she keeps her job and takes into account that her child will not receive its full rights.

Or she chooses the third possibility – a part-time job. She is then faced with catching up on her household chores in the second half of the day, she is overworked and the child gets a raw deal.

On the other hand, our society's status quo also puts men at a disadvantage. The man alone beans the financial burden of maintaining his family. He cannot avoid the struggle for existence.

But the woman, as long as she has no more than two children, has the indubitably more pleasant part of the responsibility, that of family life.

Many women will feel quite happy in this role. And it is quite certain that most men want their share of duties to be no different.

But there remains the fact that men and women are not equally entitled in the normal family of today and the position of both of them in our society is at variance with Basic Law.

How then can due be paid to Basic Law and unrestricted equality between men and women be achieved without harming the child?

I would like to suggest a way that is, I know, extremely troublesome but it does lead directly to this aim. At the end of this course is my model family, the Müllers, tomorrow's normal family.

The Müllers married into a social order in which they both have *to* finance their joint household with equal contributions – the law obliges them to.

Both have to work and take care of the household together at night. So far, so good.

The Müllers now have a child. And of course the Müllers, our family of tomorrow, regard this child as their joint responsibility



Equal rights means equal burdens – father vacuuming the home!
(Photo: Conti-Press)

Family legislation of their era obliges them to accept the financial maintenancee and loving care of their child jointly and in equal part. To this end, they will apply for a shortened working day in the concerns where they have worked up to now.

They will in future only work half-days or for half the week and during their free time, arranged on a shift system, take care of the child and the home.

The child in this typical family of the future will be under the constant care of one of his parents from the day of his birth onwards.

Herr Müller is certainly not the only man in his firm who takes his role as father as seriously as his profession. His firm is obliged by law to provide a sufficient number of half-day or half-week posts for men and women.

Nobody will discriminate against Herr Müller because of his decision. His salary will not be reduced in proportion to the reduced number of working hours nor will he be placed at a disadvantage in competing for promotion with his full-time colleagues.

The law will oblige every employer to give all employees, male and female, equal pay and chances, whether the employee, complying with the new Family Law, shares in providing for the child with his partner or, after private agreement with his partner, wishes to maintain the family and work full-time.

After recovering from childbirth Frau Müller can take up her part-time position unencumbered by worry as she knows that her child is in the best of hands while she is out of the house. The Müllers of the future will consider it quite natural that fathers too learn to change napples.

And they do not doubt that there is hardly any profession with correct organisation that needs employees in full-time attendance.

The Müllers know that almost every job of work can be divided up between a team and done by seveal colleagues at once as happens now during holiday periods and cases of sickness.

The Müllers have also seen that even politicians can get away for a time and be replaced by colleagues when they wish to take care of their children while their equally entitled partners practise their own professions.

All this is quite natural for the typical family of the future as they live in a society that has struggled along the laborious and troublesome way towards the goal of equality.

This is the way from the over-estimation of the professional consciousness to the self-evidence of the family consciousness. This way leads to complete reorganisation of the labour market [illegible]

This is made possible by a Family Law that obliges both partners to tend and maintain their children and tolerates the exception where on partner works full-time while the other stays at home only as a private agreement. This is similar to the present situation where the man alone is responsible for upkeep and the exception of both parents going out to work is recognised as a private decision.

Of course this new Family Law for the family of the future will also include single and divorced fathers and mothers who will have to maintain and take care of their children in equal part. We may therefore confidently assume that there will be much fewer illegitimate children and much fewer divorces than is now the case.

This description of tomorrow's normal family may provoke a storm of objections. But the objection that this reorganisation of the labour market will place a heavy burden on our affluent society can be rejected immediately.

The present position of women in society does not comply with the basic right of equality in the face of the law. Equality before the law is a basic right for which people must decide even though the price is high.

My contribution to the discussion on emancipation is the model of a family in a society that supports the child. In this society the equality of men and women is measured on the attitude to the child.

The man does not consider professional success to be the aim of his life, but his rational place in the community. Every member of this community has equal latitude for the free development of his personality, whether man, woman or child.

Must this vision of tomorrow's Müller family remain Utopia?

Eva Maria Mudrich

(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

'Lebenshilfe' helps the mentally handicapped

At a press conference in Munich Lebenshilfe, an association to aid the mentally handicapped child, appealed to the regional assemblies and government offices to expand research into therapeutic education in the Federal Republic.

Professor Albert Goerres of Munich described the financial, personnel and commodation situation for research into therapeutic education as miserable.

The number of mentally handicapped children in the Federal Republic is alarmingly high. Of every hundred new born children there are three whose mental development will not be as it should – the reason can often not be found.

While blind children (one in a thousand people in this country have not got the gift of sight) are well taken care of, there are not enough special arrangements for the mentally handicapped.

The Life Aid Association for the Mentally Handicapped Child was set up eleven years ago to alleviate this shortage.

The Association now has over 50,000 members who support its good work with donations and contributions.

350 local and district asociations have been set up in recent years.

More than 160 special kindergartens, 350 special schools, 150 protective workshops and a few homes stand at the disposal of the mentally handicapped at present. This is not enough by a long chalk.

One of the main tasks of the Life Aid must be to inform the public that mentally handicapped children need patience and understanding.

Susanne Klaulehn

(Münchner Merkur, 22 June 1970)

■ LITERATURE

High prices bid at Marburg manuscript auction

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Around 1,300 manuscripts, letters and notebooks written by famous Europeans of the past five centuries and with a total value of more than 800,000 Marks came under the hammer at the largest manuscript auction in Europe this year.

The auction got off to a lively start held at the auction-rooms of J.A. Stargardt in Marburg. Some of the more valuable items went at four or even six times the value estimated in the catalogue.

The auctions got off to a lively start with musical notes by Mozart for foua little-known minor works going to a German dealer for 56,000 Marks, despite an asking price of only 25,000 Marks!

A collection of letters written by the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard fetched 43,000 Marks and a collection of sketches, poems and letters by Albert Einstein changed hands at 32,000 Marks.

Bidding did not stop until the 30,000 level had been reached for an exchange of letters between Frederick the Great and his private chamberlain Michael Gabriel Fredersdorf.

The Kiekegaard, Einstein and Frederick the Great papers fetched the highest prices at the auction and went to a dealer in London, an American collector of manuscripts and a German dealer.

A Michelangelo expenditure sheet, dating from 1528 and estimated to be worth 12,000 Marks was bought by a dealer from London for 20,000.

This was the first time a Polish library had bought works at a Stargardt auction. The Chopin society in Warsaw added the draft of a Polish folksong arrangement by Frédéric Chopin to its collection for 9,400 Marks.

Several Federal Republic collectors of handwritten works proved to have more money to spend than expected. In many cases they competed successfully against libraries and archives.

Private collectors secured for their collections a letter from Schiller to Gottfried Körner discussing his first meeting with Goethe, which went for 19,000 Marks, a letter from Beethoven to a carpenter which fetched 11,000 Marks (6,000 Marks more than expected), a collection of letters and postcards from Bela Bartók to [illegible] Marks), a collection of thirteen Hugo Wolf letters for 6,000 Marks and a handwritten letter from Frederick the Great to President Maupertuis of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin which sent the bidding up to 2,800 Marks.

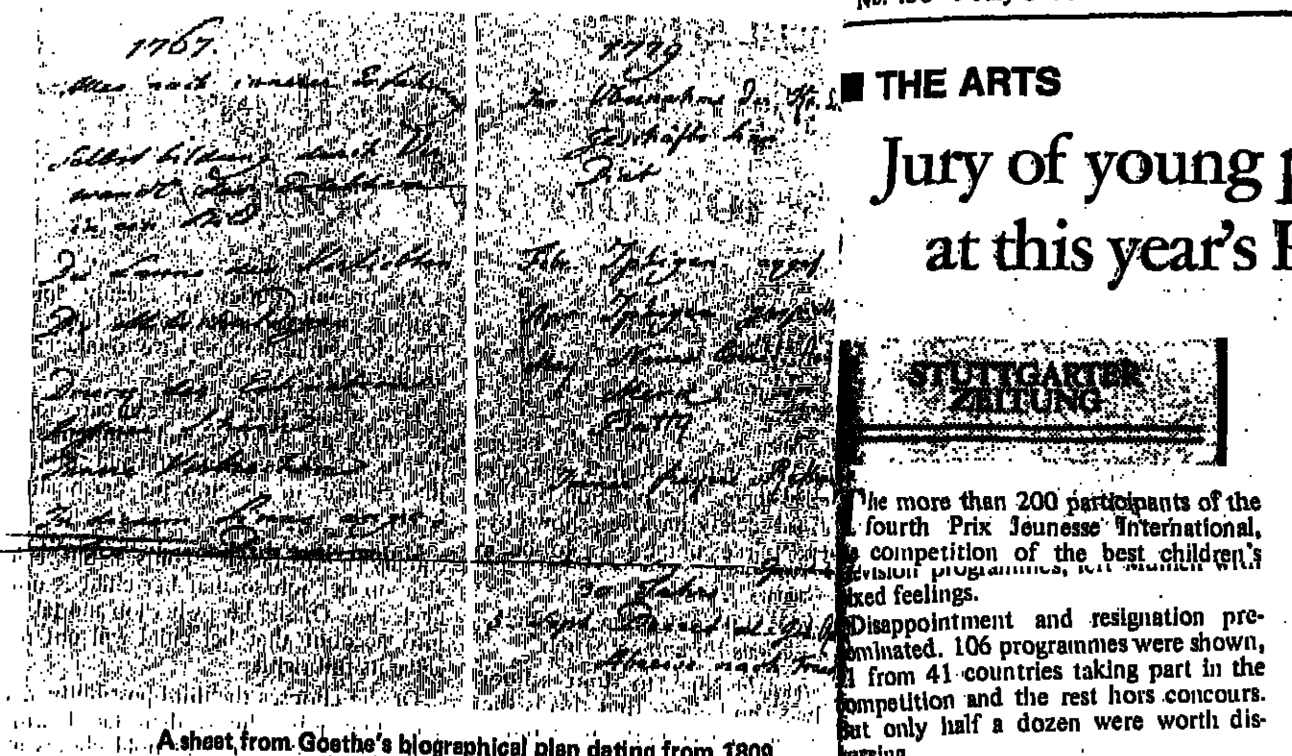
A collection of Marc Chagall letters written between 1923 and 1939 in Yiddish to the painter Hermann Struck in Haifa went to an Austrian collector for 3,000 Marks.

Two Bert Brecht letters to a girlfriend dating from 1918 and discussing his experiences while walking through a wood in Bavaria, estimated to be worth 3,000 Marks went to the *Staats- und Stadtbibliothek* in Augsburg, but not before the bidding had reached 19,000 Marks! An unknown, but determined bidder had pushed the price up to six times the estimated value.

Nine handwritten letters, manuscripts and sketches by Goethe fetched in all more than 34,000 Marks. The spoils were divided between *Das Freie Deutsche Hochstift*, the Goethe Museum in Düsseldorf and the National Archives in Weimar.

The *Hochstift* paid a further 15,000 Marks for a collection of Clemens Brentano letters and postcards to his bosom friend Apollonia Diepenbrock, and another 7,400 Marks for Hugo von Hofmannsthal letters.

The German literature archives in Marbach on the Neckar obtained the original manuscript for Hermann Hesse's novel *Gertrud* for 3,700 Marks and a letter from Schiller to his friend, the Dresden author Ferdinand Huber, for 9,500 Marks.




A sheet from Goethe's biographical plan dating from 1809 (Photo: [illegible])

The Düsseldorf state library bought a letter from Heinrich Heine to Giacomo Meyerbeer, which was estimated to be worth 3,500 Marks; but they had to pay 7,200 Marks for it.

The national archives in Weimar paid 7,200 Marks for another handwritten letter by Schiller to Körner.

Before the main auctioning began a valuable collection of more than 160 musical scores from a French collector came under the hammer.

The keenest customer for these was a dealer from London, who paid 10,500 Marks for the manuscript of a song by Maurice Ravel, 14,000 Marks for a complete Igor Strawinsky notebook, and 8,000 Marks for the rough outline of a piano work by Franz Schubert.

A German dealer paid 12,000 Marks for a Beethoven letter and 8,200 Marks for a Haydn letter.

Even modern-day politics is an interesting sphere for the collector of handwriting and autographs. One library paid 1,300 Marks for a letter from Konrad Adenauer to President Theodor Heuss.

One collector went up to 510 Marks for a set of thirty signed portrait postcards, including Barzel, Brandt, Wehner and Zinn.

Werner Mascos
(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

Goethe manuscript sold for record price at Hamburg

At an auction of manuscripts in Hamburg the sensational price of 460,000 Marks was paid for a biographical draft by Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

In the auctioneer Hauswedell's catalogue the manuscript – a preparatory work for *Dichtung und Wahrheit* – was listed at only 60,000 Marks.

The purchaser from abroad wished to remain anonymous.

At the Hauswedell auction three pages from Goethe's *Faust* changed hands for 180,000 Marks. A dealer in [illegible] bought the pages whose value was estimated at a mere 10,000 Marks.

In all 27 Goethe manuscripts were up for auction and the total money paid for them was not far short of one [illegible] Marks.

Another exciting piece of auctioneering came with the sale of a Hölderlin [illegible] which went for 48,000 Marks. Another buyer paid 34,000 Marks for a Hölderlin essay manuscript. Both works were estimated to be worth just 18,000 Marks.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 17 June 1970)

Art exhibition at Munich gallery produces few surprises

This year an exhibition-room for Pop-art has been included in the summer art exhibition at Munich's *Haus der Kunst*.

It is not what could be called a particularly exciting collection, more "perverse", "colourful" and "modest". There is nothing left that could shock us nowadays.

And yet a good deal of imagination has to be used if any one of the 1,040 exhibits is to be considered striking.

Violet-coloured gigantic *Würste* by Fritz Harnest, which he calls *Archigestalten*, a collection of entrails, which its creator, Hansjörg Voth calls *Ohne Titel* (Unnamed) or the proper, precise Sunday scenes executed by Gyorgy Stefula are no longer sufficient to excite or shock us.

Presumably the jury, which has served for many years in the *Haus der Kunst* and received a fair degree of criticism, is determined to avoid any crass extravagances.

Naturally there is as always a wide range of paintings and sculptures to be seen. These range from beautiful Mediterranean landscapes to a miniscule red plus sign painted by Annalies Klophaus on a monotone two-metres-square canvas. There are controlled collages and Surrealist dream pictures.

Six hundred and seventeen artists have put their work on show. Among them are a few well-known names such as Rainer Küchenmeister, Horst Antes, Emil Schumacher, Ernst, Gaitlinger, Mac Zimmermann and the like.

As always the works of the octogenarians are on show – with Karl Schmidt-Rottluff and Oskar Kokoschka making their artistic presence felt. Otto Dix and Erich Heckel, who died recently, are represented.

It is striking how the colours used by these old men, including Schmidt-Rottluff, have become light in tone and texture.

The great ocean of pictures by artists who have arrived to a certain extent, to a lesser extent or not at all gives way after nineteen exhibition halls have been successfully negotiated to a cordial, if not uninteresting exhibition, which from a technical point of view is often extremely skilful.

Whole walls are covered with pictures in colours so bright they look as though they might have been painted by children. Among these is the Peter Collien [illegible]

Continued on page 7



A work by Helmut Ullrich at the Munich exhibition (Photo: Kal[illegible])

■ THE ARTS

Jury of young people protests at this year's Prix Jeunesse

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The more than 200 participants of the fourth Prix Jeunesse International, a competition of the best children's television programmes, left Munich with mixed feelings.

Disappointment and resignation predominated. 106 programmes were shown, [illegible] from 41 countries taking part in the competition and the rest hors concours. But only half a dozen were worth discussing.

This is a poor result after seven years of various initiatives prompted by the Prix Jeunesse Foundation, a body backed by the Federal state of Bavaria, the city of Munich, Bavarian Broadcasting and a patron association which includes this country's second television service (ZDF).

Puppet and cartoon films dominated in the under-seven age range. Those from the Eastern bloc countries were particularly successful.

First experiments are being made with programmes for younger children from the age of three as planners are now beginning to realise that they cannot be kept away from the television screen.

The only example so far in the Federal Republic is *Playschool* on Bavarian Broadcasting's study programme. This was shown hors concours and did not fully convince.

Broadcasts for children aged seven to fifteen were in the next category. These include hobbies and pictorial education and here also sees the start of entertainment series with adventure and everyday stories.

A specially pleasing contribution was *J.T.*, a CBS film from New York, in which a small negro child becomes attached to a mangy cat and then loses it through his own fault.

The Hungarian film *Jako*, a parrot who teaches two little rogues sums, was also good.

Category three had been reclassified this year to include "programmes to interest young people". A lot had been expected from this category.

The discontent of the young could not be expressed at the last competition in 1968. In 1969 there was a seminar in Munich where young people met producers for the first time.

The mutual reserve could not be broken at that meeting, in spite of a last-minute discussion in which the positions were explained.

This year the organisers invited an international youth forum for the first time to judge the television programmes and award a prize.

Half the forum was made up of young people from the Federal Republic while the other half were boys and girls picked by twelve European television companies.

They were given their own room with interpreters and they used it for almost endless discussions that lasted well into [illegible] operate and award a prize. All were agreed in their rejection of the programmes they had seen.

The decision not to award a prize must be seen as a protest. It was aimed most of all at the fact that there were very few places where young people could make their own programmes.

Programme producers, they said, only reported on their situation without seeking their cooperation and without giving them money and positions to present their problems as they believe their problems should be presented.

The only programme made entirely by pupils that was shown at the Prix Jeunesse was *Hiebfest* from Westdeutscher Rundfunk. In spite of its formal clumsiness that was at times boring, it may have pleased young people as it tried to express the things that moved them.

A film series from Britain showed that professionals could achieve the same through expertise. In the third episode of *Take Three Girls*, a BBC production, a young girl leaves her parental home. The casting, the dialogue and the decor were all correct. There was no gap in the action and not a word too many.

Canada showed in a different way the seeds of discontent existing between the generations. In short edited interviews parents spoke about their child, Tommy, and Tommy said what he thought of his parents. This is an interesting form and the first time that it has been used in this way. The youth forum awarded this film an honorary prize.

If the ZDF television play *Headline Murder* had not been laid on so thick, it would have been able to assert itself in the competition.

It was interesting that the Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) magazine programme *Baff* was rejected by the young jury as a programme that was made emotionally and not rationally, with the result that it could only influence emotions and not explain.

Category III predominated at this year's Prix Jeunesse because so many young people were in attendance. Organisers must bear this in mind.

It can be hoped that further discussions between producers and young people [illegible] and prove of value to future programme planning.

Perhaps suggestions from the youth forum, such as the establishment of a workshop where young people can experiment with television, will be followed up on an international scale with the help of the Prix Jeunesse.

But it must not be forgotten in this enthusiasm that broadcasts for younger children are equally as important.

The Americans have recognised this, though later than countries of the Eastern Bloc. They gave a team of educationalists and television people two years and several million dollars to produce a series for small children in which they can learn through play and come to understand the world.

Sesame Street ran in 142 episodes over the American non-commercial network [illegible] with such a success that commercial stations are now interested.

One of the episodes was shown in Munich. For 58 minutes quick-fire wit, play, demonstrations of numbers, letters and concepts, music and all forms of film, puppets, cartoons, men and animals flickered across the screen.

Reactions were extreme, ranging from enthusiastic approval to basic rejection.

As in every previous Prix Jeunesse, those attending openly expressed their surprise that programme directors and producers from this country found so little interest for the competition.

It was easy to see why the coordinator for children's and young people's programmes of this country's first television service (ARD) did not pop in even once, even though he has his office in the building where the Prix Jeunesse took place.

His choice of programmes for the ARD (each member station were allowed two broadcasts and he was responsible for the final selection) shamed the whole service.

There was no programme for the under-sevens. In Category II there was *Das widerspenstige Konzert*, the poor record of a Czechoslovak one-man enterprise.

This and *Baff* made up the 75 minutes that every company was allowed to submit. ARD could have been represented by other broadcasts and the company's producers are still mourning the chance they had of bringing themselves into the international limelight.

Andrea Brunnen
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)

Decreasing audiences

Audiences at theatres in the Federal Republic still continue to decrease. Last year alone there was a three per cent reduction in audience figures.

The Presidium of this country's Stage Association announced in Essen that the last ten years had seen an annual decline of two per cent. Only the 1963-64 season proved an exception.

But this average statistical reduction should be regarded with caution, the Association said, as there were considerable local and regional differences.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 June 1970)

Continued from page 6

(Nude), a decapitated women with a full bosom. This picture in oils has already been bought by the state of Bavaria.

Quite a few other unconventional pictures bear a seal showing that Bavaria has bought them. They are presumably destined for the *Neue Staatsgalerie*.

The scope of this exhibition is so great that it is a tiring business viewing it all and even more so reviewing it all. Suffice to mention a few extracts. The silk-screen process *Dach*, by Nikolaus Störtebecker, which stands out above all on account of its simple but refined application of colour.

An abstract tempera picture *Blaues Licht* by Hans Kuhn. An etching by Karl Bianga entitled *Grüne Woche* which shows a cow that has just won a diploma with human eyes that speak volumes.

Helmut Ullrich's *Gottvater erlöst die Libysche Sibylle* has an original theme. It's an artistic combination of the two famous Michelangelo paintings in the Sistine Chapel.

Clemens Pasch's sculpture, *Auf dem Stuhl* is a pert and cheeky creation.

There is a preponderance of so-called conventional pictures at this exhibition. It is an exhibition designed to sell pictures and experimental works are never such a good business venture as the tried-and-trusted kind.

There do not seem to be any budding Picasso's on show here, but it would be unfair to expect so much.

The question is, what is there left to paint or sculpt? How can you get something new and original on the market without resorting to gimmickry?

Artists are having a hard time of it at present, not that they ever had it particularly easy.

One or two larger sculptures have had the good fortune to be placed in the garden at the *Haus der Kunst*. Alexander Fischer's prehistoric earth-coloured gigantic creation *Christophorus* made from English cement looks magnificent in a setting of green bushes.

H. Lehmann
(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 June 1970)

Russians call Göttingen mecca of research film

NRZ NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Since Göttingen became the mecca of the research film, scientists have been able to study even the most complicated natural and technological processes via the film screen.

Work on a film showing the development of a salamander embryo lasted eight years before the finished product was ready showing all stages from the cell to the newly-born animal.

Other films from the animal world did not take so long but were equally difficult to make.

The animals being observed and filmed were not to be hurt or disturbed in any way. It was not easy to coax a toad from his semi-dark hole to devour a beetle under lights that were four times as strong as the sun.

Films of this type belong to the "Encyclopaedia Cinematographica", a collection of some 1,700 works covering biology, ethnography, folklore and technology and stored in Göttingen at the Scientific Film Institute where most of them were made.

Institute Director Professor Gotthard Wolf turned this into a research centre that expanded the filming of biological, technical and human processes into a scientific method. 150 new films are added every year.

Ninety people, including twenty scientific advisers work on scientific short films that attempt to reproduce forms of behaviour and development that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

To avoid false representations, the staff at Göttingen compare the finished product as far as possible with the natural, technical or everyday processes.

The aim is not documentation but the reproduction of many detailed processes that will help to provide a complete picture of this branch of science.

Films of the flight of humming-birds or robins help scientists to draw conclusions useful for flight technology.

Doctors will be interested in films of vires in a living cell, a film showing the movement of the lymph vessels or the exit of leucocytes from the bloodstream and their attack on a knot of bacilli.

Ethnologists will be grateful for the reproduction of rituals of Indian tribes that have now died out.

Both they and folklorists will be able to consult the archives in Göttingen for examples of rural customs and local handicrafts ranging from a women's wrestling match in Brazil to the saddling of camels in Arabia or the thatching of rooves in Schleswig-Holstein.

These films will soon have great historic value as the advance of civilisation wipes out many of the customs and handicrafts shown.

From short films made by the Institute technologists can see how car bodies rust or how mills grind.

The Institute is a public benefit limited company, backed by the Federal states, and lends out its products free for teaching and research purposes.

The films produced in cooperation with scientific specialists and institutes are in international demand. Seventeen countries are linked with the Institute in continual cooperation.

It is therefore little wonder that this unique institute is highly valued, not only by the American Greenhill Report that calls the Göttingen Institute an invaluable scientific source, but also by a Russian delegation that described the research centre as the mecca of the research film.

Dr Gerda Neumann
(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 13 June 1970)

■ EDUCATION

American schools provide examples for our education

Much admirable work has been done in America simplifying learning and teaching methods so that greater effectiveness is achieved. These developments could well be introduced into the calamitous situation prevailing in the Federal Republic.

This at any rate was the impression of those taking part in a congress at Mannheim Trade School entitled "New ways to learn and teach – work done here and in America."

It seems as if our present situation resembles that of the United States in the fifties – we are afraid that others will overtake us.

And we are running the risk of making the same mistake as America – being over-eager in the field of education and hastening everything along without any coordination.

The few comprehensive schools existing at present in the Federal Republic are not able to discuss and develop their ideas jointly.

The two basic questions when developing a new school system are what learning aims are worth the pupil's time and how the teacher is to lead the pupil to this end.

These were also the main topics at the Mannheim congress, organised jointly by the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, the Institute of Educational Planning and Study Information in Stuttgart and Heidelberg's Schurmann Society.

The learning aim both here and in America is an self-reliant personality, a concept the content of which is scarcely definable.

The second difficulty is that the child educated today is to grow up to be independent in a future that we do not know.

Doris Elbers, a qualified sociologist from the Max Planck Society's Institute of Educational Research in Berlin, said that the general idea in the United States had been the training of qualified persons for a predominantly technoligical future, the training of people for a productive society. The students then demanded greater humanisation in education.

In her lecture entitled "New Beginnings to the development of curricula in the United States", Doris Elbers described the educational chaos already mentioned that was, when all is said and done, caused only by financial and political interests.

Both universities and publishing houses had wanted to earn money and had flooded the country with teaching material.

The aim of education, even for example when overcoming social differences, is the stabilisation of the system, whether this is admitted or not.

The yardstick for the formulation of learning aims when overcoming social differences is the all-round levelling off to the standards of the middle-class.

If people in the United States have developed many good practical methods without any real theoretical basis, then the main stress here in the Federal Republic is placed on theory.

Helmuth Schwarz replaced the indisposed Dr Josef Mtyer to give a short talk on the development of curricula in this country.

Schwarz, who is working on the Weinheim comprehensive school project, gave as the learning aim of a curriculum a series of behavioural factors that should make pupils secure and independent.

These learning aims are achieved by what are called learning sequences – these correspond to what we now call subjects.

As we are now subject to continual changes in social conditions and scientific development there should be a permanent revision of the learning aims.

Methods and teaching matter must be continually revised. Schwarz would like to see a commission in the Federal Republic that would be responsible for developing curricula and would be composed of scientists as well as the people directly affected, parents, teachers and pupils.

But how are teachers to be helped in the present state of confusion? They do have to teach today.

In a lecture entitled "America's comprehensive schools on a new course", Professor Walter Hahn of the University of Utah said taht was now team-teaching in the United States.

Schoolteachers of one subject teach like lecturers at university. Each teacher teaches in his special area and does not have to go though the whole syllabus time and time again.

Professor Walter Zifreund sharply attacked the current system of teacher training here in a lecture entitled "New American projects in teacher training with reference to the democratisation of schools in the Federal Republic".

In his centre for new learning processes at Tübingen University, Professor Zifreund is developing methods based which should free future teachers from what he called the intolerable and obscure reporting and critical methods used nowadays in teaching practice.

Televised recordings help the student control himself while a discussion group of students provide alternative proposals to the method used by the student.

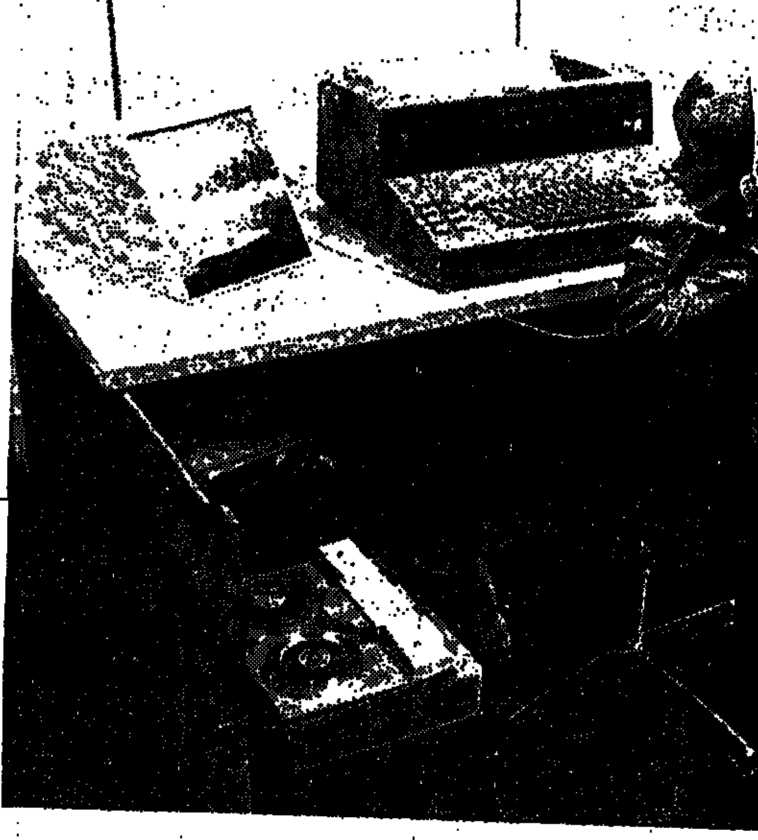
The student then makes a second attempt and can control his progress on the television screen. The teacher of the future will thus be more self-critical, freer and, not least, better.

"Computers at school? ", the final contribution from Ingeborg Assmann, envisaged a private lecturer for everybody. Every child can learn through a computer and the computer can test his abilities and discover the most appropriate methods to develop these.

Ingeborg Assmann said that fears on the part of the teachers that this would mean that their role was being made dispensible were unfounded. The teacher would have to provide the programme and intervene when pupils did not properly understand.

Britta Lüttringhaus

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)



Learning in 1980

What is the capital of Australia? Sven is learning geography. He is sitting own special booth, equipped with the very latest in audio-visual aids taking part in a programme of individual learning utilising a computer communicates with the computer via the data processing station IBM 1050 station is linked with a slide projector (left) and a tape recorder. The visual acoustic signals are also controlled by the computer. Sven therefore determines his own learning speed. He can repeat sections or ask his teacher for help schools in the future will operate without being equipped with a computer. Computers will help pupils and adults to teach themselves. (Photo)

Learn a foreign language

In future all people here will be able to speak one foreign language apart from their native German.

As adults have often forgotten their schoolboy or schoolgirl English, a widespread advertising campaign has been started by the Public Spirit Action to spur those who left school long ago to brush up on their languages during the holidays.

Professor Hans Leussink, the Federal Minister for Education and Science, announced that the Federal government would support this campaign and International Education Year with informational material.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 12 June 1970)

Shortage of place at kindergartens

There were 15,644 kindergartens in the Federal Republic on 31 Dec 1968, Heinz Westphal, the parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry, told the Bundestag recently.

Speaking during Question Time, he said that offical statistics showed that there were only 1,050,707 kindergarten places today. This meant that only a third of children aged between three and six could be accepted for entry.

He added that there were experiments in some Federal states to prepare five-year-olds for elementary school.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 June 1970)

More politics in art teaching

Art as a school subject is becoming entangled in a clash of opinions be- [...] knows what will be left of it after this process of self-mutilation.

This fact, long known to alert people in this branch, was one point to come out of the ninth Art Education Conference held in the Festival Hall at Recklinghausen.

Four groups of art educationalists from the Federal Republic (Berlin, Munich, Düsseldorf and Westphalia) were invited as well as one from the German Democratic Republic.

The latter delegation did not appear and the invitation remained unanswered.

Before the actual date of the conference, the groups had spent a few days working with pupils. Results and findings from this work were then to be reported to the conference and then discussed by all delegates.

The Munich group proved extremely hostile to theory and tried to irritate those taking part in the discussion by rustling paper bags.

"Less twaddle and more action" was the message they meant to convey with their disturbance.

The ideas of the Düsseldorf group sparked off violent controversy in the ensuing discussion. But the intention had been good.

The group gave a report on condition in what they called asocial homes with the help of film projectors, slide projectors and a tape recorder.

In a socially critical vein, those attending the conference were introduced to a man with a family of seven children. When told plainly by a woman that there were contraceptives available, he used all the power and penetration of this Cologne accent to give vent to his displeasure concerning intellectuals.

The majority of delegates rejected the group's plan to institute political changes via art teaching with the help of technical media.

Delegates objected that art teachers could then run the risk of becoming dilettantes in all possible fields that are indeed important but can only be dealt with successfully by specialists such as sociologists, psychologists or architects.

A left-wing objection stated that films" only made social problems acceptable.

A new art teachers' movement seems to be developing against planned teaching in the two spheres of art, expanded in the direction of visual communication, and general education.

The guiding lines of this movement are based, on the one hand, in the area of playfully conceived actionism and, on the other hand, in the direct tendency to change existing social structures.

Hermann J. Mahlberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 June 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Mental diseases are still looked upon with fear and distrust

Else, a bank employee, can speak and write four languages. Her former employers valued her as an unusually capable woman. But 35-year-old Else has been looking for a new position for the last six months – without success.

A large banking concern in another town had already agreed to take her on, but then surprisingly rejected her. The reason was that her future colleagues had discovered that Else had once been treated for some months at a psychiatric clinic.

As they objected to working with someone they considered mad they complained and the head of personnel had to yield to the greater pressure of the majority.

Else is not an isolated example – she is one of many. Professor Caspar Kulenkampff, director of the psychiatric clinic at Düsseldorf University, believes that the mentally ill need a lobby, interested public committees that will take on their problems.

Statistics reveal that one citizen in ten in this country undergoes psychiatric treatment at least once before reaching 65.

"This is only the tip of the iceberg," Professor Kulenkampff says. "There are many more people with an abnormal psyche."

Public reaction

"How does the general population react to the mentally sick – before, after, during treatment and generally?

Professor Stephan Wieser, director of the Municipal Nerve Clinic in Bremen, went to the bottom of the varying reactions and called his investigation, supported by sociologist Martin Jaeckel, "The image of the mentally sick – the stereotype as an instrument of social control".

Most people, on hearing the phrase mentally sick, immediately think of extreme cases, patients whose very personalities have changed, those who have become aggressive or confused. These cases are rare in practice.

The Cummings man and wife team made an early investigation in this field which was all the more instructive because it failed.

In public relations work during the autumn and winter of 1951-52, the Cummings team tried to make the population of a small Canadian town take up an understanding attitude towards the mentally sick in their environment.

Cummings, a psychiatrist, and his sociologist wife believed that prejudice could be influenced by spreading information about the subject in question.

The gap between the normal population and the mentally sick was to be bridged by pointing out the basic similarity in the behaviour of the two categories.

But the experiment ended in total fiasco. There was no change in readiness of contact or sense of responsibility. The surprise and reservedness of the population gave way to open hostilitiy and the Cummings were ordered out of the town.

For further investigations we have to thank communications researchers at the University of Illinois and the interpretations of J.C. Nunnally.

It was shown that people in the United States had an extremely negative picture of the mentally sick. They were described as worthless, dirty, dangerous, cold, unreliable and shifty.

A representative survey in the United

CHRIST UND WELT

States headed by S.A. Star brought the most varying results. Instead of facing the interviewees with the abstract term mental sickness the interviewers had to pay due attention to everyday thinking.

Complaints were described and those being interviewed were asked whether they considered there was anything wrong with this perons, whether he might be mentally disturbed and whether his condition was serious or not.

Of the six complaints described, only the most extreme, that of a paranoic, was identified by the majority of those interviewed as a mental illness. Obviously people in the United States think of serious psychoses when the phrase "mental illness" crops up.

Professor Wieser used the findings of the American and Canadian surveys for his expriment in Bremen. He first analysed the type of rejection.

"The specific nature of the rejection of the mentally ill in this country seems to be its particularly over-all character. In contrast to discrimination of other unpopular minorities who are mainly refused the chance of taking up certain professions, courses of training or entry into society, the mentally sick in this country are faced with discrimination in nearly all spheres. Apart from their (secretly disputed) right of biological preservation, they are refused all reciprocal social intercourse."

While the public demands that criminals make good the damage they cause or pay the penalty behind bars, there is practically no way out for the mentally ill. The spectre of their public danger is uppermost in the minds of those people who proudly point out that they have retained all five senses.

While the phenomenon of mental illness is often felt to be divine intervention among primitive communities and schizophrenics are promoted to medicine man, modern society considers psychic anomalies to be irksome complaints that must be put right in much the same way as a short circuit is mended. The majority of the population is not prepared to consider the various types of mental complaint.

One quarter of those approached in the Bremen survey refused to answer. Once again a negative picture of the mentally ill was given, when people were asked their characteristics.

Even the small minority who described the mentally ill as "hardworking" meant worked like a machine.

Most of the interviewed said that the mentally ill were changeable, in comprehensible and insecure. When asked how they saw themselves, the people of Bremen said that they were more hardworking than talented, clever, strong or flexible.

When asked whether they would be cautious when with a person recently discharged from a mental hospital, 75 per cent also believed that those discharged would have a relapse.

Many of those interviewed believed that anyone who had once had psychiatric treatment should no longer take care of children. Living with people with a psychiatric history would cause trouble in the end, some of the interviewed said, as there would be arson or furniture would be smashed up.

"But if the wife of a discharged mental patient made a good impression on me I would let them a home," one houseowner said.

Would you let one marry your sister? Only if there was no danger of the disease being inherited.

Would you offer him a job? Only if he does not quarrel with his colleagues. The view that discharged mental patients should not be given a post of responsibility received moderate support.

None of those interviewed would give a former mental patient responsibility over others. Simple work as a packer or farm labourer came into the question. The townsfolk of Bremen did not want to give former mental patients any important jobs.

The survey revealed finally that women are more inclined to suspect the mentally sick or former psychiatric patients than men.

This is probably because they immediately think of sexual crimes and child murders.

Married couples seem to reject the mentally sick mor pronouncedly than single people. The reason is that maried folk have more of value to defend than a person living alone. There is the security of their small group in general and the wellbeing of their offspring in particular.

Professor Wieser would like to see modern informational methods reduce this fear and mistrust. "Public relations work should show the population the reasons for their vague fears and thus reduce their prejudice."

Professor Wieser argues that insight into the connection between the insecurity embodied by the mentally sick and the person's own fears may help to damp down the tense relationship.

Golf Dornseif

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 June 1970)

Health Minister proposes abortion for rape cases

Käte Strobel, the Federal Health Minister, has said that she thinks that abortion should be allowed in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape.

In an interview published by an illustrated periodical appearing in Munich, Käte Strobel said that she hoped that the Bundestag would approve of abortions to be carried out after sexual crimes.

Most abortions in the Federal Republic were carried out not because of rape but because children were unwanted. In this case pregnancies should be prevented through modern contraceptive methods.

In this connection Käte Strobel said that she would be thankful when a pill to be taken after conception had been developed.

She added that the Youth Protection Law should be re-examined with an eye to possible reforms. The fact that children bear children is a problem that cannot be overlooked in this country.

But before giving young people access to contraceptive methods, everything must be done to inform children about the consequences of sexual relations by sexual education in the schools and home.

The Health Ministry is providing 2.8 million Marks this year for teaching children the facts of life, Käte Strobel said, adding that ten times as much would be desirable.

At the end of the interview, the Health Minister said the Federal government aimed to reduce the number of abortions by the spread of sexual education and contraceptive methods.

She did not want families to do without children, she said. "I am all for children who are wanted."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1970)

In spite of all medical progress and the spread of information in today's society, sick people are still not tolerated in hospital, they are rejected by employers if they cannot be productive for a period and social welfare alone administrates them.

Falsely directed medical measures are estimated to cost the country more than fifty million Marks.

These were the stimuli for a congress to discuss the unpopular subject of "The Sick in our Society", attended by psychologists and doctors at the Catholic Academy in Munich.

Dr Wolfgang Jacob, lecturer in history and social pathology at Heidelberg University said, "While the findings of social psychology and social psychiatry lead communities in the United States to train social workers to attend to sick people who have just been discharged from hospital, attempts of this type here come across unimagined obstacles as there are no supporting institutions that can be of help."

Neurosis – the plague of modern life

Professor Albert Görres, a Munich doctor and psychologist, spoke against Dr Jacob's sociological and psychological way of looking at the problem.

Professor Görres, a convinced Christian, sees a deeper meaning in sickness. He says that our sick fellow-humans have an excellent chance to learn love and unselfishness. The sick can consider their condition to be a trial through which they can become better human beings. This view did not remain uncontested by his colleagues.

Affluence and the consumer society have bred a new man who wants to have something of life, they claimed. The mass society of today contains a passive and inactive basic attitude that leads more and more to mental atrohpy.

Josef Matussek, Stuttgart's Health Adviser, compared neuroses with the plague of the Late Middle Ages and twentieth century epidemics.

Sickness welfare must therefore be made more human. In practice this means that psychosomatic medicine must become a fixed part of training and must be included in general sickness welfare.

On the other hand, the affluence in which we live is a fraud, doctors claimed, as it is paid with the neglect of schools, universities, hospitals and old people's homes.

Everybody at the congress agreed on the demands to be made on politicians – more social justice, a more far-reaching welfare state and more money for health and education.

Professor Gerlach of Würzburg's neurosurgical hospital said that causes of disease connected with the increase of population and further development of technology would be of special importance for the future.

Nobody believed in the forecast of some futurologists that disease could be wiped out by the year 2050.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 June 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Three possibilities for future economic policies

DIE ZEIT

Question: if prices rise by x per cent what is the decrease in votes cast for the government parties? Nobody is able to answer this algebraic problem of why the Coalition did not achieve the results it had hoped for at the local elections in the Saar, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

The SPD/FDP Coalition obviously viewed these elections as a plebiscite. Their conclusions must be that the general public is discontent with the *Ostpolitik* they pursue and the trends in prices since last autumn.

Only one thing is certain: the government's economic policies had a part to play in the losses it made.

In the middle of a period of prosperity people were suddenly scared there would be an economic crisis. People in this country are earning more and living better than ever before. And yet in the past few months they have not been content.

The steep plunge on this country's stock market and the sharp increase in interest rates has caused worry even among those who are not directly affected by the capital market.

Worries are also abroad that the SPD might be persuaded by its left flank to make drastic inroads into the economy. [illegible] hearts of the electorate is the price of goods in the shops. Are we still living in memory of those traumatic years of inflation in the twenties? Are people scared that their savings will become nil overnight as in 1923.

Some blame could be laid at the door of Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, who has reawakened dying fears of inflation with his hectic speeches on stabilisation during the election campaign.

Be that as it may, a majority of people in this country are not prepared to pay higher prices, even though the rise in prices has been much less severe than in many other countries.

For us the rise of 3.8 per cent in the cost of living over the past year seems to be a national disaster, which we want to blame on Willy Brandt's government — for America, France and England such a slight increase would be welcome news!

The most important question is whether the government will continue to allow Karl Schiller to pursue an economic policy which he considers to be right.

Party strategists have [illegible] the Coalition would only be functional again after 14 June. But the election night did not change the world. Today, as a few weeks, or a few months back, the Brandt government has to choose between three possible lines of action.

Firstly: The government can continue to steer a course ensuring economic expansion. That is to say, its policies would as Willy Brandt has said, "ensure that everyone has a job to go to".

This course of action would ensure that the boom continues and the exceedingly high level of employment is maintained. This could give this country what Schiller has described as a growth rate almost as impressive as that in Japan.

It might even mean that with extra tax money coming in there would be a possibility of carrying out promised reforms.

One thing that this kind of policy would not achieve is price stability. Price stability is, according to the concepts of Karl Schiller, and Alex Möller, the Finance Minister, a yearly increase in prices of less than two per cent.

Prices will rise more quickly, in fact much more quickly, even thought it will be necessary to take the added step of gaining the support of trade unions to prevent a series of wage increases which would make the viability of manufacturers and their competitiveness on export markets more difficult. Revaluations which affect the competitiveness of our industry will have to be ruled out in this case.

Secondly: the government could decide to pursue the promise made by Economic Affairs Minister Schiller in the election campaign to restore price stability. Certainly before the elections no one was inclined to state the price of achieving this stability: actual growth, that is to say a growth in prosperity, would be cut. Taxes would have to be increased to limit people's purchasing power, the boom economy would have to be throttled back, the level of employment would be decreased to such an extent that unemployment might result.

Just how ineffectual the elixir of revaluation was has been proved in recent months. That does not mean that pursuing a policy of stability will avoid another alteration to parity. This is distinctly possible if increased prices abroad do not level out to the same degree as in this country.

Neither the SPD nor its coalition partner, the FDP, will find it easy to plump for either of these two courses of action. If they chose a policy of expansion they must take into account a possible increase in prices of more than four per cent. Their main hope, then would be to educate the electorate before the next general election so that voters realised that despite price increases they were better off. This policy would mean throwing Karl Schiller overboard since he has come down firmly on the side of stable prices.

If Schiller receives support for his plans then schisms within the party are unavoidable. If taxes are increased it will not only be the opposition that accuses the government of breaking its word. Erhard's example of allowing the cornucopia to overflow before the 1965 election and then having to gather up what has spilt afterwards is a frightening prospect.

The trade unions are adamantly against any measures bidding the worker to come to the cash desk. The suggestion that tax vouchers should be issued is scarcely any [illegible] when prices are rising. Added to this such a measure could not be passed before September and valuable time would have been lost in the interim.

Karl Schiller will want to take steps rapidly. He was more sceptical about his party's chances in the election than most other leading Social Democrats. He will read from the results confirmation that his warning was right, when he said that a Social Democrat-led government should fear nothing more than inflation.

There remains a third possibility: the government can decide to pursue its present policies even after the elections. There may be a lot more talk of stability but nothing will happen and doubts and uncertainties will remain. In the end, afraid of losing votes, the government will suddenly steer the course of stability. It will be too hectic and too late. The recession may have come even before it has had time to act.

This third course of action would be the worst. Nothing makes economists and voters more nervous than continued action without a recognisable or planned aim in mind. There are many examples to show that a government is pursuing the worst policy when it takes the easiest road — which often proves to be a cul-de-sac.

Diether Stolze

(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

Has Schiller's 'collective reasonableness' any point?

The next session of the concerted action committee was scheduled for 24 June by the Economic Affairs Ministry but was postponed to a later date at short notice.

Karl Schiller's group of economic intellectuals will not meet again until mid-July.

No one is pressing for it to be held sooner and there seems to be a general lack of interest. This is amazing in the [illegible] talks between economic forces seem to be the only practical means of achieving mutual agreement on a future economic policy that would cool off the boom without leading to a recession.

Certainly the last two sessions of the concerted action committee seemed to bear out the views of those sceptics who right from the start were not prepared to believe in the "kollektive Vernunft" (collective reasonableness) of this committee.

Industrial unions were, however, never among the ranks of these sceptics. On the contrary they were at the outset all for concerted action and its effect on wages policy.

It is therefore even more remarkable that recently their President, Otto A. Friedrich, shrugged his shoulders in resignation and threw doubt on the value of this circle.

The shortcomings of concerted action in recent times should not be regarded as a reason for throwing the idea overboard altogether. Only a year ago it was said to be the expression of a modern, enlightened economics policy, a logical step in the development of economics policy guidelines. This still applies today.

Schiller's attempt to use concerted action to bridge the gap between the opposite poles of centralised responsibility for economics policies and centralised autonomy of various interest groups was particularly aimed at industrialists' and wages policies.

Anyone who today, for whatever reason, evades this method of making the sides in industry agree is making himself partly responsible for continuing economics policy problems and the resultant economic state which has already begun to make itself felt in this country. Unless, that is, he has an alternative to offer that would help us out of this precarious situation.

At the moment employers, too, are in a quandary about what this alternative might be. Their President said that he was at a loss to recommend a procedure that would get the economy back on the right lines, without running the risk of sliding into another recession.

He has obviously given up trying to decide whether concerted action is the right weapon.

It would be exaggerated to say that employers no longer care about whether concerted action is successful or not [illegible] that they would be quite happy to [illegible] downfall of the Economic Affairs [illegible]er.

Concerted action seems to be the [illegible] ray of hope in the efforts to stop [illegible] series of massive wage increases [illegible] and may succeed in bringing increases [illegible] pay down to a reasonable level.

The round of pay talks for 1970 is [illegible] yet over. Tariff agreements for the [illegible] industries are scheduled for the autumn. This fact calls for a rational preparation to be made that will cover the requirements of the economy as a whole.

It is understandable that the unions have much less interest in concerted action than the employers. They [illegible] however that the next round of concerted action talks will just mean another exhortation to them to check their demands.

This fear is unfounded. Nobody wants a wage freeze. This unfortunate [illegible] phrase on the part of the President of [illegible] Wholesale and Foreign Trade Association Fritz Dietz gave rise to resentment [illegible] aggression on the part of the unions.

We must now see to it that their [illegible]ment does not encroach upon tariff [illegible]cy discussions. Talks are called for.

Employers should emphasise at [illegible] round of talks under the chairmanship [illegible] Professor Schiller, after stressing [illegible] point prior to the talks, that they [illegible] prepared to back up Schiller's stability policy in other sectors as well.

If they did it would strengthen [illegible] Schiller's position and would be a sound basis for the success of concerted action [illegible] its next phase.

Eberhard Starosta

(Handelsblatt, 18 June 1970)

Massive increase in government expenditure

Government expenditure in 1971 [illegible] predicted, will probably be for [illegible] first time in the history of the Federal Republic more than 100,000 [illegible] Marks.

This prediction follows a meeting [illegible] the Cabinet on 13 June at which [illegible] bases of budgeting policy were approved.

The discussion centred on the [illegible] factors of government expenditure [illegible] on the possibilities of pursuing [illegible] energetic programme of domestic [illegible] than previously.

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung

The new record figure for government expenditure including the allocation [illegible] investment, should be approximately [illegible] 100,000 million Mark level.

In comparison to government expenditure for the current year which [illegible] estimated at 90,900 million Marks, this [illegible] an increase of approximately ten per cent.

The difference is even greater when it [illegible] considered that in 1970 as much as [illegible] million Marks was set aside as a reserve for economic adjustment measures and [illegible] further 440 million Marks are at present frozen.

The actual increase in government spending is around the thirteen per [illegible] level. Compared with 1969 government expenditure for this year is up by [illegible] nine per cent.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 June [illegible])

BUSINESS

Optimism at the Achema trade fair in Frankfurt

Over a long term the prospects for all branches and spheres of machine construction and electronics, which deliver investment goods to the chemicals industry are very favourable.

The chemical industry has long-term plans for strengthening its position among the most powerful and important sectors of industry stretching as far into the future as the year 2000.

[illegible] making extensive investments, it is considering every factor that could speed up production, it is trying to cope with the problem of superannuated plant, it is heeding the call for constant research and development projects, endlessly trying to produce exciting new chemical products and introducing automation wherever possible.

Optimism is in the air for representatives of more than 2,000 firms in this country and abroad who manufacture items for extension of plant, apparatus, measuring and regulating equipment, pumps, compressors and all stages of manufacture, as well as optics and refined equipment.

These experts who supply their wares to the chemical industry meet every three years at *Achema*, — a conference for the manufacturers of equipment required by the chemical industry. The meetings are held in Frankfurt.

The turnover of concerns supplying to the chemical industry in the Federal Republic can only be expressed accurately in two cases.

The working committee for the construction of large-scale plant in the Society of Federal Republic Machinery Constructors (VdMa), comprising several engineering and plant construction firms, had in 1969 an overall turnover of 4,300 million Marks. Of this 1,800 million Marks went on the construction of plant for the chemical industry.

The Society of Technical Apparatus Constructors, in the VdMa achieved a turnover of 1,450 million Marks last year of which 729 million Marks went on chemical plant.

It is difficult to work out figures for turnover in the delivery of plant since different pieces of equipment come from different sectors of industry.

In both groups trade with other countries has an important role to play. In the construction of extensive chemical plant over fifty per cent of the turnover came from foreign orders.

Companies manufacturing apparatus for the chemicals industry exported articles to the value of 763 million Marks in 1969 of which 374 million Marks came from exported items.

Plans are being prepared for further expansion in this sphere of industry, but certain problems must be borne in mind. In companies specialising in the construction of extensive plant these problems are mainly to do with financing.

(DIE WELT, 18 June 1970)



The Achema trade fair in Frankfurt organised by the chemicals industry

(Photo: dpa)

Drop in savings

National banks in the Federal Republic have checked their deposit accounts and stated recently that there are signs of a drop in savings.

The increase in deposits to savings accounts in the first quarter of 1970 was only 344 million Marks, a drop of 82 million Marks compared with the figures for the first quarter of 1969. This was in spite of the fact that most households were enjoying greater incomes.

This disappointing trend was put down to rising prices, which had led to higher expenditure on most household budgets.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 June 1970)

Three months' fuel supply for emergencies

In order to ensure that there is never a critical shortage of oil and parafin for household and industrial usage the government intends to introduce legislation that will provide for stockpiles of fuel to last for three months in case of emergency.

The Economic Affairs Ministry confirmed recently that there were facilities for storing twelve million tons of crude oil at underground sites in the north of the Federal Republic.

In this country as in every country of the world there is a continually increasing demand for fuel and oil.

Certainly the matter of ensuring that supplies never run low is not confined to the Federal Republic alone.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 June 1970)

Pharmaceuticals production and turnover soars

Pharmaceutics in this country have recorded a record level of production for the year 1969. Products manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry in 1969 were worth 5,600 million Marks, an increase of 10.3 per cent on the previous year.

The Pharmaceutics Industrial Union attributed the increase of seven per cent in domestic sales to the increase in the population of this country and to the increase in the number of old age pensioners who are the best customers for drugs. Price increases also accounted for some of the extra turnover.

In 1969 exports of pharmaceutical products stood at 2,000 million Marks. Demand from abroad was up by sixteen per cent on 1968.

This means that the Federal Republic maintained its claim to be the biggest exporter of pharmaceutics in the world.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

Bathroom of the future exhibition at Essen

Bathtime will be a magnificent time for people in this country in future even when they bath in their own tub at home.

The trend is towards greater comfort in the bathroom. Experts in the association of plumbers and heating engineers are making comparisons between the bathroom of the future in this country and the bathing consciousness that was a part of ancient Rome.

Just how much an attractive and comfortable bathroom is part of the design for modern living is shown at the association's exhibition in Essen.

One exhibit on show is a gold-plated washbasin with gilt taps and towel-rail — obviously not the kind of setting many can afford for their daily exercises in personal hygiene.

Plastics are being used extensively in the present-day bathroom and many attachments for the modern "ablutions" are available for immediate delivery in plastic.

There are now coverings for the bottom of baths, push-button taps, easy-to-use mixing attachments for hot and cold running water and above all heating attachments for a good hot shower or bath. [illegible] pans today come in pastel and pop-art colours, as do wash-basins and baths.

Exhibitors in Essen are convinced that we need more colourful bathrooms.

A similar exhibition two years ago in Essen attracted around 30,000 experts in the bathroom-fitting business and do-it-yourself enthusiasts who wanted to brighten up their washroom.

Experts in the association estimate that in the course of the next few years around five million old buildings will need to have their bathrooms refitted.

Modern bathroom fittings should abolish all the old evils, such as gurgling water-pipes. Architects today have been ordered to ensure that all new bath fittings are splash-free. From 1 January it will be law that midnight baths should not cause any disturbance to neighbours.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 17 June 1970)

Televiewers flock to rent-a-set organisations

A new branch of the rental business is expanding at such a rate that it is threatening to put the previous "hire champion", self-drive cars, in the shade. Rent-a-set television!

Television sets of every kind can be hired in the Federal Republic.

In Munich in 1967 a subsidiary of the largest European television rental service succeeded in offering prices for rental that compared favourable with instalments on hire-purchase sets.

So successful was this service that they have been able to open a further seventeen branches in this country in the interim.

Further branch offices will be opened before the end of the year in Berlin, Hamburg, Mannheim and Stuttgart. By 1971 it is planned to have over thirty branches in operation, with at least one in every major town and city in the Federal Republic.

The optimism of the television rental company is borne out by business data already on hand and the experience of several such firms in other countries.

In the three years since this company was set up its turnover has gone from nil to 2.5 million Marks. At present it has over 10,000 customers renting sets and the turnover should double this year.

Colour television's rapid march of progress has of course boosted the rental side of TV. Of the total number of rented sets before Easter this year only 25 per cent were colour. New contracts since Easter have shown that the colour percentage is already up to fifty.

High prices for colour sets, the expense of getting them repaired and the high costs of obtaining spare parts are given as the main reason for the popularity of rented colour sets.

The price of a rental TV includes a speedy repair service by expert technicians in the event of a breakdown. This is the biggest selling point for the rental men.

Certainly the British have been quick to cotton on to the advantages of renting a set — eighty per cent of televiewers in Britain do not own their own receiver.

Another great advantage of renting a set is that one can graduate from small screen to large, from black and white to colour and from an outdated model to the latest on the market at very short notice and with the minimum of expense.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 June 1970)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Motor industry conference to discuss technological progress

The Motor Industry Association may first and foremost have its members' interests in mind but it does try to be as objective as possible.

In order to forge links between automative and other specialists and media men a conference is held every other year between motor shows. This year the topic was technological progress, one of the pillars of increasing industrial prosperity.

Following words of welcome by Dr [illegible] Brunn, the association's president, the two days each began with a major paper on economic topics.

The one, given by Professor Ott, was entitled "Economic Growth and Technological Progress," the other, delivered by Professor Seidenfus, dealt with "The Influence of the Motor-Car on the Development of Productivity in the Transport Sector."

Without going into details of what were at times extemely complex theoretical considerations it can be noted that technological progress in motor vehicle construction between 1952 and 1965 has, as a result of capital expenditure, invariably been labour-saving.

Production growth is, according to the calculations of Professor Ott, forty per cent attributable to technological progress. At the same time labour productivity increased by almost seventy per cent.

An extraordinarily practical and instructive contribution towards debate was made by Herr Hartwich, a Volkswagen engineer, who dealt with "Modern Manufacturing Methods."

At Volkswagen works in this country roughly 105,000 wage-earners are directly or indirectly involved in manufacture. With 7,500 vehicles a day rolling off the assembly-lines it thus takes fourteen men to assemble one car.

As there is virtually full employment ways of improving this factor must be found. The same number of employees must manufacture more vehicles.

There is an unmistakeable trend towards even better-trained skilled men. Basic training is only the right of entry to the entire manufacturing process. This is why most top men on the manusfacturing side work their way to the top on the basis of experience within the one firm.

The knowledge capacity of staff will thus probably be the bottleneck of the future.

In order to provide people who work on the job with a workplace that is as pleasant and free from accident hazards as possible a compromise solution combining the humanly, technically and economically best must be found.

At Volkswagen the covered manufacturing area extends over 2.4 million square yards (1.8 million square metres). It contains 32,000 machine tools worth 1,400 million Marks new.

When sums of this kind are involved manufacturing costs must be relatively satisfactory. Technical and commercial staff have no alternative but to think in terms of economics.

At Wolfsburg an item of equipment is expected to have saved what it cost to buy in between one and four years. At the same time there can be no ideal solution in manufacturing techniques.

What is up-to-the-minute now will probably be outmoded in a few years' time. Once upon a time a turner's lathe had to be set by an operator. The latest innovation is computerised machine tools automatically set by means of numbered programmes.

They cost twice as much as a conventional unit but in the long run are cheaper because they are more economic.

It is also interesting to note that a Beetle body must be welded at 5,200 points. At one time sixty bodies per shift were fitted by hand on an assembly rack and welded together with the aid of spot-welding apparatus.

On the car body transfer lines now in use 1,800 bodies per shift are assembled. Three main sections — front, rear and roof — are preassembled. It takes only six men to weld them together.

With the number of vehicles produced per day at its present level this improvement alone results in a saving of 500 men.

In order to increase automotive safety in traffic that is continually denser and to relieve the burden on the driver by simplifyng the handling of the vehicle electronics will in future play an important part in the motor-car.

Electronic processes have the advantage of being able swiftly and safely to register and evaluate any number of measurements and readings. Above all, electronic components have grown less expensive, so that electronics is likely to prove an economic proposition in the near future.

The first electronic function that is likely to be introduced is automatic headlight adjustment to utilise lights to the utmost regardless of the payload and its distribution.

Intensive efforts are also being made to simplify servicing diagnoses by means of electronic process computers. Much time is also being devoted to work on electronic braking control, anti-block, a genuine contribution to vehicle safety that is definitely on its way.

Electronic control of automatic transmission is equally interesting and is particularly important in the commercial vehicle sector.

It is quite likely that car air conditioning by means of a combined heating, ventilation and humidification system will soon be electronically controlled and automated.

Electronic ignition and electronic fuel injection are already run-of-the-mill. Fully automatic traffic control on through roads is not, as yet, but may well be not only feasible but practicable at some future date.

Dr Brenken, director of the association, dealt in detail with the complexities of automotive design and roadworthiness. Despite gloomy forecasts the motor-car has yet to be displaced by other means of transport. In the United States 95 per cent of all mileage driven is covered by private car.

According to [illegible] estimates there will be 200 million motor vehicles in the United States at the end of the century, twice as many as at present. This means that the motor-car, a symbol of individualism, will remain the backbone of mass transport.

Categorisation of safety factors is aided by the subdivision made by Daimler-Benz into active and passive safety. In 1962 Barényi attempted to classify ways and means of alleviating the consequences of traffic accidents for drivers and passengers by means of twelve subdivisions and 45 constuctional factors. Yet an up-to-date guide for legislators, designers, test engineers and consumers is still not available.

In 1969 the motor industry in this country invested 1,300 million Marks in research and development in all sectors. It is assumed that about 650 million was spent on safety work.

Attempts are still being made to construct a model incorporating all known safety measures. General Motors and Ford have undertaken to unveil an American safety model weighing about two tons unladen by the end of next year.

The Americans have promised to make their own development work available if European manufacturers construct a safety model of their own weighing about half this amount in return. Talks have been conducted but as yet decisions have not been taken.

According to Dr Brenken's statistics only about two per cent of all traffic accidents are due to faulty car design. In 88 cases out of 100 the fault is human and this is a margin of error about which little can be done.

In the opinion of Professor Göglers of Heidelberg 3,500 road deaths and an appropriately large number of grave and minor injuries could be avoided every year if only motorists would use all the safety measures at present available, particularly seat belts. Unfortunately there is no comprehensive accident research in this country so no meaningful evaluation of statistics can be put at the disposal of interested parties. In order to coordinate work on the problems indicated the speaker concluded with the following catalogue of demands: — compilation of a list of safety measures for car interiors and exteriors, in order of importance; intensification of road-building on the basis of the latest knowledge — large-scale road safety education with a constant appeal to drivers' common sense; intensification of research into the causes of accidents.

The interesting remarks made by Professor Seidenfus of Münster can be outlined as an appeal for productivity-orientated transport policies.

Soberly rating the motor-car as a means of transport Professor Seidenfus delivered a most interesting paper that cannot be dealt with in detail for space reasons.

Let it merly be noted that according to his figures productivity in the motor industry in this country increased fivefold between 1952 and 1970. This represents an annual increase of 9.4 per cent.

Over the same period the capital invested in each workplace in the industry increased from 14,600 to 53,000 Marks.

The same speaker proved a skilful chairman of a podium discussion on "The Automobile in Transport Systems of Today and Tomorrow." In summary it can be said that although motor traffic is often termed the curse of the twentieth century closer examination reveals that the benefits the private car has brought far exceed the cost.

An automobile-oriented transport system will definitely continue to be a hallmark of progress. The industry alone cannot solve problems outstanding. Teamwork and cooperation with regional planners and architects is necessary.

The development of urban conurbations with towns growing towards each other and city centres at various points the motorcar will continue to perform an important role, maybe an even more fundamental one than it does at present.

The final paper on "The Importance of the Motor Industry for Economic Growth," delivered by Herr. Dickmann concluded that the task of coping with ever more complex transport problems in modern industry involved new and difficult targets.

The motor industry plays a key role in developing systems and solutions based on satisfaction of individual transport requirements. Considerable intensification of research and development are necessary to transform theoretical insights into marketable solutions.

Growth-oriented investment policies are thus needed to utilise existing markets to the full and open up new ones.

E. Seifert

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 June 1970)

Improved 'black box' developed

A new flight data recording system considerably better than existing models recently underwent successful trials in a Federal Republic Starfighter jet.

Domier, who developed the system in conjunction with Leighs Instruments of Canada, disclosed in Munich that in a simulated Starfighter accident over Manching air base the Leads 200 system was jettisoned and found undamaged.

(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

Power requirements forecast

If power requirements continue to double every decade they will by the year 2000 have reached the astronomical level of 1,700,000,000,000 (one billion seven hundred thousand million) kilowatt hours.

This not improbable estimate has been made by Professor Schäfer, scientific director of the power industry research centre and head of the department of power and power station technology at Munich University of Technology.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 13 June 1970)

Alarming increase in drunk whilst driving offences

Alcohol has been responsible for considerably more road accidents in the first few months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1969. One survey suggested an increase of more than fifty per cent.

According to official statistics in Baden-Württemberg 59 per cent more "drunk in charge" accidents were registered in the first four months of this year than from January to April 1969.

In Hamburg the number of prosecutions for being drunk in charge of a motor vehicle were 38 per cent up on last year over the same period.

In other towns the increase varies between 73 per cent in Koblenz and ten per cent in Kassel. The lowest rate of increase was recorded in West Berlin, where only 6.5 per cent more proceedings were instituted.

The causes of this development, which is viewed with alarm in view of the dangers of driving under the influence of drink, are probably partly to be found in the section of the first Criminal Code Reform Act that axed a large number of the prison sentences that used to be possible.

Other factors do, however, play a role. Of late a scientific dispute has arisen as to whether the existing methods of deducing the amount of alcohol in the bloodstream at the time of the offence by a rule of thumb based on the time lag between the offence and the time the blood sample is taken are reliable enough to serve as the basis for conviction in borderline (1.3 milligrammes) cases.

A clear conclusion has yet to be reached.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 June 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Re-entry from space simulated in windtunnel tests

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Wafer-thin galvanised trial models centimetres long are being used by scientists in this country to test the flight and steering properties of future space transporters.

Currents of gas accelerated by compressors and vacuum pumps to between six and twenty times the speed of sound zoom along wind tunnels at the fragile models.

Are models consisting of only wings or fuselage still manoeuvrable under these conditions? Are wing flaps adequate for steering or must aerodynamically less satisfactory rudders be attached?

Are current theories sufficient to describe the behaviour of models in mathematical terms? These are some of the questions to which research scientists are seeking the answers.

Results achieved in recent months were discussed at the beginning of June by a symposium on supersonic currents held in Hanover under the aegis of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Society.

At a one-day session seventy interested listeners were given a survey of research activity in this country and France.

In wind-tunnel tests scientists simulate, for example, the individual phases space transport vehicles will encounter on re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

The speeds at which the projectiles must function range from twenty times the speed of sound in the upper layers of thin gas to two hundred miles an hour or so at low altitudes.

The tiny models can, of course, only be mounted rigidly or on a single axis in the wind tunnels but they are fairly dotted with pressure and temperature gauges so [illegible] point on their surface.

In order to determine the lift with flaps fixed at various angles the lightweight models are attached to sensitive scales in the gas stream.

Last but not least the gas currents can be rendered visible, by means of gas discharges, for instance. If an electric current is positioned between the metal models and the walls of the wind tunnel the thin gas lights up, rahter like the light in neon tubes.

As the colour depends on gas density and ranges from brillant red to pale violet the course of currents near the model can be determined exactly.

Research scientists from Göttingen and Bremen even showed a brand new colour film in which changes in current due to variations in flap inclination could be seen.

Work of this kind provides details of where the current comes into contact with the surface of the model, where it parts company with it, where whirlwinds occur and where compression impact occurs.

The conclusion reached is that with slight modifications theory already known is sufficient to describe the phenomena observed during tests.

The craft are also capable of flight. The flaps so far proposed do, however, prove ineffective in certain positions. New types of rudder must thus be developed and subjected to wind-tunnel tests.

Another topic dealt with at the conference was heating on re-entry. In order to simulate this factor too in the wind tunnel the supersonic gas was heated to more than 1,000 degrees centigrade.

Temperature probes then measured whether the metal projectile reached the same temperature (i.e. how good or bad the transfer of heat from gas to metal is).

The heat strain on the underside of the craft proved to be extreme. The melt-cool systems on sturdy spacecraft would appear to be ineffective at this point.

Scientists attached to the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute in Porz-Wahn, near Cologne accordingly tried out a new cooling system. They blew cooled air at the hot surfaces of the models from narrow slits and observed how the gas and air currents mixed.

On the basis of research so far conducted the cooling effect of this method would appear to be most promising.

Despite modest research grants and uncertainty whether either home industry or a consortium of European and American firms will ever build space transport vehicles of this kind the staff of industrial and university research facilities are devoting a great deal of attention to the fundamental problems of supersonic flight.

The results of their observations will certainly enable industry in this country further to develop its own plans for functional space transport craft and so to prevent the research and technological gap between it and America from widening even more.

Michael Globig

(DIE WELT, 12 June 1970)

Packaged unit air conditioning

NRZ NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Air conditioning of large administrative and housing blicks, entire housing estates even, will in future be computerised, according to Ideal Standard of Bonn, the Federal Republic division of which recently published the results of its air conditioning and equipment research.

Computers will ensure that rooms on the sunny side of a building are automatically provided with cooler air and units on the cold side fed with warmer air.

Modern steel, glass and concrete structures will soon make air conditioning of this kind imperative, a spokesman for the firm commented. "The air conditioning business is only at the beginning."

In conjunction with American research groups Ideal Standard have worked out a programme that will, at some future time, be able electronically to control and supervise entire air conditioning systems.

The concept is also applicable for the entire range of possible combinations in air-conditioning housing and administrative blocks.

Packaged units, compact air conditioning devices containing all the equipment needed, were given a public showing. They make installation unproblematic and reduce equipment costs to a minimum, providing even greater safety in operation, the firm claimed.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 13 June 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

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■ TOURISM

Frisia – where people drink tea and cream

From East Frisia to North Frisia, that is to say from the Emden area to the Danish frontier, north of Niebüll, is a journey from the land of the tea drinkers to the kingdom of the Pharisees.

In East Frisia tea is a very typical commodity drunk in large quantities in the area stretching to lake Zwischenahn and Bad Zwischenahn with its first-class *Wurst*.

Ceremony surrounds tea drinking and the pomp and circumstance never varies. The tea-pot is kept warm on the *Stövchen*; sugar-candy and cream stand at the ready.

This is a drink conducive to peace and harmony like the Frisian landscape, a broad expanse of flat land stretching uninterrupted to the horizon and broken only by the occasional attractive windmill.

Farmhouses in this area are solid constructions, many with red tiled roofs, but many others still with thatched tops!

Pharisees? This is quite a little story. But it is a heartwarming affair. The parson on one of the Halligen, the little islands off the North Frisian coast, wanted to drive the demon drink from the souls of his sheep. The way the parish then approached its cup of coffee would have put the fear of God into anyone!

All went well until the parson caught his sly parishioners red-handed. They were enjoying a brew they had invented made of coffee, several tots of rum, sugar and topped off with a layer of whipped cream.

Thus the Pharisee received its name. It is a warming drink that can be obtained on the island of Nordstrand, connected with the mainland across reclaimed land dammed off from the sea.

Pharisee can also be drunk in the Museum café at the Nolde Museum in Seebüll. But on the island of Nordstrand there is even a road sign declaring: only 100 metres to the good Pharisee! It is not a religious matter, but only applies to the special drink of this nine kilometres long island.

Nordstrand boasts some of the most peculiar road signs in the Federal Republic. Some are unutterably simple: the sign pointing southwards and saying *Süden 5 km*.

Others might be misleading to the unwary, for instance the one that says *England 1 km*. These are quite simply localities on the island, Süden, Norden and England (which means "narrow land"). Since Nordstrand is connected to the mainland this could be considered the best place in the Federal Republic for reaching England without crossing water!

A motorist holidaying in this area can make a wealth of interesting discoveries. Greetsiel an de Leybucht could well be the setting for the fairytale of the fisher and his wife.

Everything is idyllic. For breakfast you can eat *Wurst*, cheese and eggs, like at many places behind the dyke. Freshly caught sole, plaice, perch, cod and shrimps are in plentiful supply.

Greetsiel was once an important harbour. In 1682 the Great Elector occupied the town with 3,000 soldiers in order to boost his plans for setting up an African trading company.

In nearby Nessmersiel on the Siel lock gates there is a plaque stating that it was constructed in 1799 "when our most noble King of Prussia, the great Frederick of Germany brought about peace with honour."



Frisia's lonely sea and gathering clouds (Photo: Greta Robok)

The west coast road leads via Husum directly north to Tønder in Denmark. But it is worthwhile to turn off to the coast and take a look at places such as Büsum, Tönning and St Peter-Ording which have a lot in their favour and could qualify as modern seaside resorts. Two other places to stop at are Lunden and Friedrichstadt.

Lunden has a twelfth century church surrounded by a graveyard where the remains of generations of Dithmarschen farming families lie buried.

Friedrichstadt lies at the mouth of the Treene and the Eider. In this town it seems as though someone has smuggled in part of a Holland of bygone days and left it here.

Dutch merchants from the Reformed Church, so-called Remonstranten, brought about the speedy development of this area where the French King Louis Philippe sought asylum in the year 1796.

From Niebüll, where trains cross the Hindenburgdamm carrying passengers and cars to the holiday island of Sylt, we travel ten kilometres northwards to Seebüll to visit the Emil Nolde Museum.

The house on the Aventoft Lake, built by Emil Nolde between 1927 and 1937 to his own design, has been kept in remarkably good, modern condition. In 1957 it became a gallery for the works of this fiery Expressionist, two hundred of which are on display.

The highlight of the collection is the set of nine paintings depicting the life and Passion of Christ, which were painted in the years 1911 and 1912.

Another interesting point of the collection is the set of miniature "unpainted pictures" dating for from the years 1938 to 1945 when the Nazis put a ban on what they considered "decadent art".

Just a stone's throw away across the border ... abbey dating from the thirteenth century. It is a brief distance via Süderlügum and Tønder and the Romantic Møgeltøder (like something out of a Hans Christian Andersen fairytale) to the Logum Abbey with its high-vaulted brick-built chapel.

Holidays in the places situated behind the dykes are cheaper than on the islands. This area has plenty of open air baths, some with seawater and artificial wave effects.

There are plenty of opportunities for going out in a fishing boat for a trip round the *Halligen* islands. And Heligoland is easily reached.

This is the area in which the notorious pirate Störtebeker once ruled the seas. He flourished in the stretch of water between Dithmarschen and Heligoland.

Frisia, the land of tea-drinkers and Pharisee tipplers, where England is only one kilometre away, is worth a visit.

(Industriekurier, 13 June 1970)

Jeverland rich in historical associations

History wove tangled threads in this region. Jeverland was once a part of Russia. In Jever the capital town of Frisia coins were minted as early as the tenth century AD, when this locality was a seaport. These coins were minted by the family of the Counts of Billung.

They have been discovered all over the Baltic area.

Under the aegis of the Papinga Jever had its own legislature. After the death of the last princess regent, Fräulein Maria, this territory was bequeathed to Russia, ruled at that time by Catherine II.

The onion dome on the castle as well as the town-hall at Kooksiel could be seen as a souvenir of a time when part of Russia was situated in Germany.

Fräulein Maria had a magnificent tomb erected to her father, Edo Wiemken junior. This masterwork of Flemish Renaissance art is still to be seen today in the Protestant *Stadtkirche*. It is a splendid work showing old and new in complete harmony.

At Hooksiel there is an old cannon standing on the dyke, once a fearsome part of the citizens' defence system, but now long since peaceful.

In the harbour is all the equipment of the shrimp and mussel fishermen. From Schaudeich (the dyke keeper's outlook post) there is a magnificent view across to the bird sanctuary on the island of Mellum over the mouth of the river ... to the Butjading lands.

Northwards by car we travel through Wursten, Hadeln and across the Oste to Kehdingen. Across the Oste there is what is probably the world's smallest funicular railway. It is used as a ferry to carry six cars at a time. This is a curiosity and a rarity in the world of transport.

We travel on over the Obstmarschenweg and across the Elbe to the town of Glückstadt on the southern periphery of the Kemper marshlands. The town was founded in 1616 by King Christian IV of the Danes.

Now we come to a wide stretch of *Koog*, land reclaimed from the sea by dint of a massive human effort. Kronprinzenkoog was created in 1788 by East Frisian settlers from Greetsiel and Accumersiel.

Another thing they brought to this area is the style of the giant East Frisian farmhouse.

NEWS IN BRIE[F]

Away from it all

According to the Consumer Re[s]... Society (GfK) in Nuremberg in ... fifty-one per cent of people in this ... try will take a holiday abroad.

Holidaymakers will head for A... Italy, Spain, Portugal, countries i... Eastern Bloc and Scandinavia.

There will be a noticeable decline ... year in trips to France, Belgium, ... Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Further information gleaned from ... was that more people will take ... holidays in the traditionally ... months of July and August.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 June ...)

Trousers permitte[d]

Most bosses in the Federal Rep... have nothing against women ... ing trousers at work, according ... survey conducted by the Allens... market research institute.

The institute reveals that four out ... five bosses are disinterested what ... female employees wear to work, dres... skirts or long trousers.

Fifty-eight per cent of female ... workers, aged 16 and over, prefer ... a dress or skirt and jumper.

While the under 30s alternate betw... dresses and trousers at will, older wo... tend to wear trousers less frequent... Only one third of them prefer trouser...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 June ...)

Piano by computer

A musical research group at the ... Planck Institute for Applied Ph... logy in Dortmund has now develope... first electronic equipment for learnin... play a piano.

The Volkswagen Foundation ... announced in Dortmund that the eq... ment consisted essentially of a ... piano, a number of measuring instru... ments, an electronic performance ... and a screen to show visually the ... or otherwise of the pupil's performa...

The computer will inform the pupil ... the result of this exercises as soon as ... last note has died away. It will flash on ... the screen messages such as "Practi... further: beat 17, 18, 24."

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 June ...)

Green land

About ten per cent of this country ... taken up by parks and other ... spoilt areas on which no industrial de... lopments may be undertaken, accord... to the Bonn Ministry of Agriculture.

A spokesman for the Ministry said ... the 41 natural parks in this country ... approximately 28,000 square kilometres ... They contain 35,000 kilometres (appro... imately 23,000 miles) of hiking paths ... there are 2,500 parking lots, accom... modation for in all 100,000 cars.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 June ...)

The 60,000th memb[er]

This country's Engineers' Associat... (VDI), a body that has played ... decisive part in research and technic... development in Germany in the 114 ye... of its existence, has registered ... 60,000th member, a 25-year-old stude... of electrotechnology at the State En... gineering School of the Westphalian tow... of Burgsteinfurt.

This makes the VDI the largest ... eighty-odd technical or scientific bod... in this country. It is also the largest bod... of its type in Europe.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 June ...)

■ SPORT

Are we becoming a nation of spare-time cyclists?

DIE ZEIT

Two or three years ago fashionable Hamburg raised their eyebrows at the sight of Mr Kidd cycling home from work in Poseldorf, a high-class residential area not far from the city centre. Mr Kidd was no postman, nor a newspaper boy or the egg man either. He was Consul-General of the United States and cycled to and from the consulate for pleasure.

Nowadays many people ride bicycles who a few years ago would never have dreamt of setting up in competition with their children.

The nouvelle vogue of cyclists have taken to two wheels for their health's sake. They have more leisure time and, when all is said and done, cycling is fashionable.

At long last the bicycle industry has full order-books again. Manufacturers in Bielefeld, Nuremberg and Frankfurt talk of the fast mover and mean the folding bike, the article that has carved them a slice of the booming turnover in leisure products.

Carl Friedrich Christian Ludwig, Baron Drais von Sauerbronn, a Baden head forester who built his first velocipede in 1817, would be delighted with the latest variant of his invention.

Sad, black, working-class workhorses are being superseded by copper-red, Porsche-yellow, blue, green, white and gold two-wheelers with twenty-inch wheels and lofty handlebars that extend towards the man or woman on the saddle like chromium-plated antelope horns.

Last year more bicycles than new cars registered were manufactured here – kiddies', girls', boys', junior, teenagers', sport, racing, ladies', gents', de luxe and transport bicycles. Yet one in three sold was a collapsible.

Nearly one in ten of the 250 million bicycles there are supposed to be all over the world is German-owned.

They are marketed under imaginative names ranging from Solitär, Rallye, Everest, Condor, Peer, Astor, Feuerross, Siegfried to Mars and Bonanza.

In Neckermann's mail-order catalogue ex-cycling world champion Rudi Altig of Cologne claims that "Pedalling makes you fit" – and he should know.

There is already talk of "pedalling" as a new cure-all. Fitness fadsters who prefer not to be dependent on the caprices of the weather can order a de luxe cycle trainer for their bedrooms.

The health factor is not the only reason why so many people are taking to two wheels. "Cycling," Radmarkt, the oldest Continental and only German specialist publication for trade, handicraft and industry in the entire two-wheeler sector, has become a fashionable occupation."

"It liberates the individual from the compulsion to join in with the Joneses that is so apparent in traffic jams. When all is said and done many 'posh' people, including well-known representatives of all spheres of public life, have taken to cycling again.

Cycling has found favour with them because it is healthy, because it is fun – and maybe, to a certain extent, because a folding bike in the boot of your car can often be a more effective status symbol or sports cars."

Ad-men are well aware of the fact. Collapsible bicycles went their way through the advertising world, brushing up images. Boys, attractive girls, even men and women who could well be their parents, cycle their way through woods and meadows.

Bicycles are firm favourites with advertisers. "Carefree travel – systematic saving" is the slogan of a Dresdner Bank campaign designed to induce people to save more. The ads feature models cycling gaily along.

"When the first signs of ageing make their appearance from thirty on how is a woman going to feel when she is over forty?", a Klosterfrau ad asks. The answer is that she will feel fine and is seen cycling happily – provided she resorts to protein-free blood extract MCM 32.

Or "Keep your circulation young. Get out of breath once a day." Florasoft margarine is sold to the cycling public in this way. Healthy food is important for bicycle-owners.

In one ad mother is missing from the group photo taken on the family's Sunday cycle tour. "Because you have to cook the Sunday dinner the outing is out as far as you are concerned. You should have used deep-frozen meals from a Bosch de-freeze instead."

One women's weekly features Clothes with Pep for Girls with Get-Up-And-Go. The get up and go consists of illustrations in which the clothes are modelled on bicycles.

The young, the in, people who live life to the full ride bicycles. At the rate things are going we will soon be a nation of cyclists. Statistically, one collapsible cycle-owner in two does not own a car. They must be the other members of the family.

One bicycle in two is also used only for work, school and shopping. This, of course, is where the kings of leisure peel off from the working people.

The Dutch and the Danes may cycle through their cities in hordes, caring little for the collapsible. The French and the Belgians may prefer to enthuse about cycle races. The Germans are well on the way to becoming spare-time cyclists, leisure pedallers.

It is, admittedly, best to cycle along country paths and through woodland. Only 6.9 per cent of classified roads have cycle tracks. Bavaria comes off worst in the league table. Of the 10,800 kilometres of cycle tracks alongside main roads there are a mere 312 in the southernmost state.

Folding bikes may even be said to be the shape of things to come as regards society and public consciousness. Because of the frame design there is no longer any distinction between a ladies' and a gents' model.

Wolfgang Rieder

(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)



Sunday cyclists in the forest (Photo: Greta Robok)

Worldwide coverage of 1972 Olympics

Some 800 million people all over the world will follow the progress of the 1972 summer Olympics in Munich on radio and television. Roughly sixty TV companies and 110 radio corporations will cover the event.

More than 900 commentators' boxes, a good twice as many as at Mexico City, are to be provided at Munich. Sound and pictures must be transmitted from more than thirty stadiums to more than 100 countries.

There will be more than 100 colour TV cameras in the stadiums, interview studios and main studios in the production centre. There will be about twenty colour TV outside broadcast vans, too.

Not to mention several colour TV studios, seventy radio studios, forty to sixty magnetic tape recording facilities, film cutting rooms, editorial offices and interpreters' booths. Up to 2,000 metres of colour film an hour can be developed in the colour film darkroom.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 June 1970)

Groundwork begun for 1974 World Cup

Preparations for the next World Cup, to be held in 1974 in this country, made progress in Mexico, where an eight-man observer team was despatched by the Federal Republic Football Association (DFB) and spread out over every football ground used to glean information and gain experience.

DFB vice-president Herman Neuberger, chairman of the 1974 World Cup organisation committee, equipped his observers with a 1,000-item questionnaire, all of which were to be answered or at least ticked off.

"... tape and we will be starting evaluating them as soon as we get home," he said in Mexico. The questionnaires, he maintained, left no stone unturned, whether it be organisation, hosting, accommodation, the press or referees.

Asked whether he had already come to any particular conclusion, Neuberger replied: "The World Cup must be a sporting event, free from commercialisation. In 1974 the individual fixtures will not begin at midday or four in the afternoon but a little later and, as far as possible, not under floodlight."

Not until the beginning of next year, Neuberger noted, will a decision be made as to whether the Jules Rimet Cup competition will be a sixteen- (as at present) or 24-country play-off.

FIFA, the international body, will also have to discuss the Federal Republic proposal to abolish the KO system from the quarter-finals on.

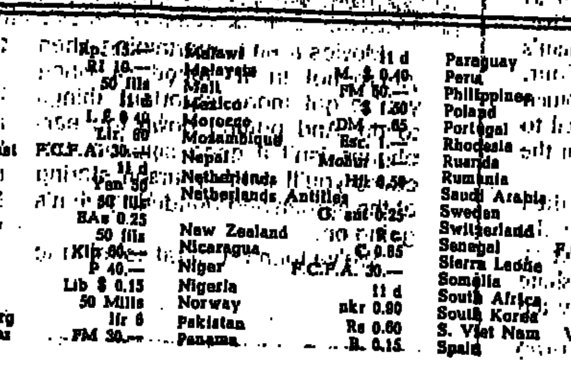
Should sixteen countries take part the first two teams in each group, the DFB feels, should again be divided into two groups of four, each playing against the other. The group winners would then enter the final and the runners-up play off for third place.

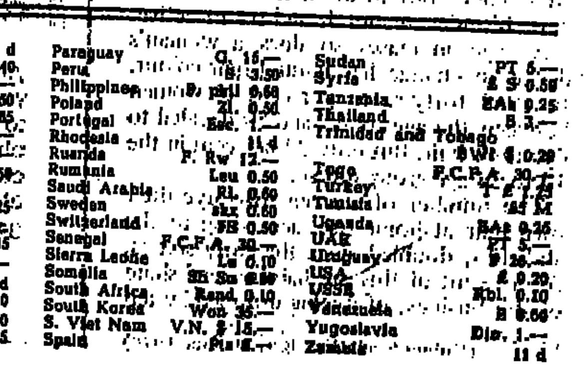
"Quite apart from the sporting side, this proposal would be of greater financial interest for competitors," Neuberger continued.

"They would play more fixtures and receive more in gate-money." In Mexico teams received thirty per cent of the gate-money. "It hasn't amounted to a fortune so far," Neuberger commented. "There were hardly more than 8,000 spectators at each of the first two games."

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 June 1970)







Country	Price	Country	Price	Country	Price
Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	coll $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25
Cameroun	F.C.F.A 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—
[illegible]	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80

Country	Price	Country	Price	Country	Price	Country	Price
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	10 c	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		

